

## Democrats Threaten 4 Nations With Tariffs on Exports to U.S.

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Key Democrats in Congress have introduced legislation to force Japan, Brazil, Taiwan and South Korea to trim their trade surpluses with the United States or face stiff new tariff penalties.

The legislation, submitted Wednesday to the Senate and scheduled to be introduced Thursday in the House, is expected to serve as the battleground this fall over the growing demand to protect American jobs.

The Reagan administration denounced the legislative proposal as "protectionist" and threatened a veto if it passed Congress. Privately, administration officials expressed concern that some version of the bill would be approved and some wondered whether there might be enough votes to override a veto.

The legislation would require the four countries to cut trade surpluses with the United States by 5 percent of 1984 figures, or face a punitive 25-percent additional tariff on all exports to the United States beginning Oct. 15, 1986.

The bill also would require the United States to charge both Japan and the European Community with unfair trade practices in proceedings before international trade bodies, and mandate action to lower the value of the dollar. The decision-making authority for trade policy would be taken away from the president and centralized in the U.S. States Trade Representative.

The main authors of the bill include Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, a key figure in the Democratic



Dan Rostenkowski

Leadership Council; and Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, ranking Democrat on the Senate trade subcommittee.

They emphasized Wednesday that they were responding to a deteriorating situation they said was costing jobs in the United States at a time, Mr. Bentsen said, of "apparent paralysis of U.S. trade policy."

They insisted that the legislation was not protectionist, but represented the minimum Congress could do to block protectionist measures such as strict quotas.

"This is a kind of last call from congressional moderates for a sensible, hard-hitting response to trading partners who have run up excessive surpluses," Mr. Rostenkowski said.

The bill was denounced by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d as "protectionist legislation of the rank kind."

Clayton K. Yeutter, U.S. trade representative, said: "It's the worst of all worlds. It is patently anti-consumer, undermines the international trading system, and invites retaliation that would cost jobs."

The proposed "Trade Emergency and Export Promotion Act" would set up a statistical definition of "excessive trade surpluses" with the United States.

Japan and Brazil also would be required to trim their global trade surpluses to avoid the new U.S. duty. The global trigger was included to avoid the concern that Japan, for example, might import more from the United States but compensate by reducing its imports from Third World neighbors in Asia.

Although a section-by-section description of the bill claimed that the initial 5-percent reduction in surpluses it would require was a modest and feasible "turnaround target," other data supplied by the sponsors showed that the required reduction would be much more severe in the case of Japan.

Japan's \$37-billion trade surplus with the United States in 1984 is projected to reach \$45 billion to \$50 billion this year, and the descriptive material said that Japan would have to cut its surplus by \$14 billion to lower its deficit by 5 percent below the \$37-billion standard. A \$14-billion cut from \$45 billion to \$31 billion is 28 to 31 percent.

Sponsors of the bill made clear that their major goal was to press the president to step up the administration's efforts to get greater advantages for American exporters, especially in the Japanese market.

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Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the start of Thursday's hearing.

## Kohl, at Hearing, Rejects Charges He Arranged Illegal Party Donations

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl rejected Thursday charges that he was involved in arranging illegal donations to the Christian Democratic Union during his tenure as party chairman and premier in his home state of Rhineland-Palatinate.

Displaying flashes of anger and impatience, Mr. Kohl testified at a corruption inquiry in the state parliament in Mainz that he had no knowledge of a multimillion-dollar tax evasion scheme in which companies avoided taxes on political donations by laundering funds through charity front organizations.

During a two-and-a-half-hour interrogation, Mr. Kohl repeatedly insisted that he could not recall contacts with managers of several companies who acknowledged in written notes that they consulted Mr. Kohl on methods of payment at various times in the past two decades.

The state parliament is scrutinizing allegations that the Christian Democrats received more than the equivalent of \$73 million in illegal

donations between 1969 and 1980. Mr. Kohl served as party chairman from 1966 to 1973 and as state premier from 1969 to 1976.

The Mainz inquiry is distinct from separate national investigations into illegal party financing and the so-called "Flick affair" in which senior politicians have been accused of taking bribes from the Flick industrial group in return for favorable tax legislation.

The former economics minister, Otto Lamsdorff, is due to go on trial later this month on corruption charges arising from the Flick scandal.

Mr. Kohl, who appeared tense and nervous at the start of Thursday's hearing, rebutted persistent questioning from opposition Social Democrats and denied any memory of conversations allegedly held with business executives regarding political contributions.

"This is an absolute imposition and you are taking it on my time," the chancellor said at one stage in the interrogation. "You are trying to construct connections where evidence for them simply does not exist."

Mr. Kohl said all major political

parties had "sinned" by honoring the wishes of some donors to remain anonymous. He contended that he was never aware that charity fronts were used to collect political donations.

The chancellor emphasized that he always sought to distinguish between his government and party roles. He said he dropped any involvement in organizing party funds once he became state premier.

But later he conceded that a request for party donations was written on the state premier's stationery in 1969, shortly after his election, was "certainly not in order."

Despite the lingering controversy over corruption charges, Mr. Kohl and his party do not appear to have suffered significant political damage from the party financing investigations.

The evidence gathered by the state committee does not appear sufficient to implicate Mr. Kohl directly in the alleged tax fraud, and it does not seem likely that he will be charged with committing any illegal actions.

## Growth Figure In U.S. Revised Down Sharply

By John M. Barry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The sluggish U.S. economy, hurt by the rising trade deficit, grew at a weak 1.7-percent annual rate in the second quarter, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

The gain shown in the preliminary estimate for the gross national product, after adjustment for inflation, was substantially lower than the 3.1-percent estimate several weeks ago in the department's "flash" figure.

The downward revision was due primarily to greater weakness in trade than had been expected and to businesses adding to their inventories more slowly.

While forecasters expect somewhat faster growth in the second half of the year, there is no sign of it yet, according to private and Reagan administration economists.

Real GNP rose at a 0.3-percent rate in the first quarter. Thus, in the past six months the economy has been expanding at a 1-percent annual rate, far below the 4-percent rate predicted by the administration in its forecast last winter. In the latest four quarters, growth has been only 1.9 percent.

In a separate report issued Thursday, the Federal Reserve said that industrial production rose 0.1 percent in June, the same as the month before. The slight increase underscored the difficulties the nation's goods-producing industries were facing because of the worsening trade deficit, analysts said.

The White House, which often issues a statement about changes in major economic indicators, had no comment about the GNP figures.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that the latest estimates indicated "some pickup in production from a flat first quarter. The gain, however, was less than estimated a month ago, primarily reflecting downward revisions in inventory investment and net exports."

Mr. Baldrige said the estimated real volume of exports last quarter fell at an annual rate of 12.5 percent while imports rose at a 1.4-percent annual rate.

"We continued to consume and invest more than we produced, with foreign suppliers making up the difference," he said.

Meanwhile, in another day of testimony before Congress, Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve chairman, warned that the United States, "in a very real sense almost can't afford" to try to reverse the trade deficit by means of a cheaper dollar without simultaneously reducing the federal budget deficit.

Mr. Volcker said that if the trade deficit fell, so would the inflow of foreign capital that has helped hold down U.S. interest rates. If pressure on credit markets is not relieved by cutting the budget deficits when that foreign capital slows down, then interest rates could rise again.

He indicated that a sharp decline in the dollar could endanger the central bank's anti-inflationary policies. His remarks helped stabilize the dollar's value Thursday on foreign exchange markets. It has dropped about 12 percent since February.

An administration economist said the surge in money supply growth in the past nine months should get the economy moving. "I look for it almost any day," he said. "It's a question of time."

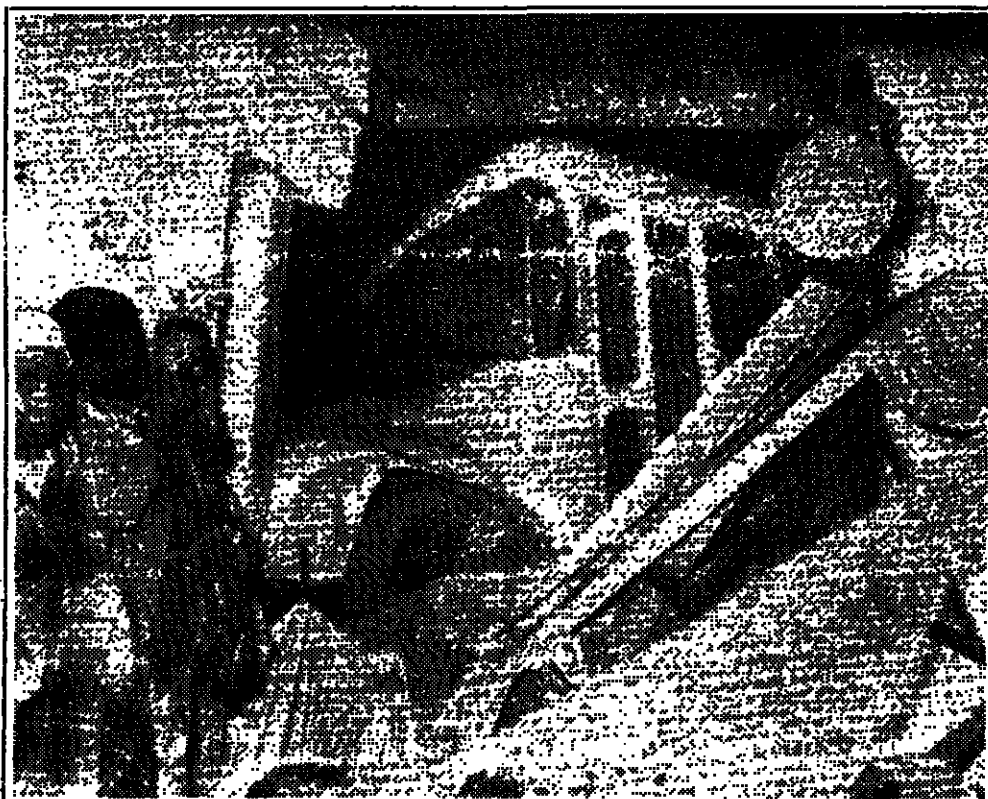
### ■ GNP Leak Reported

Commerce Department officials said Thursday that advance word on the GNP was disclosed to the financial community about 17 hours before it was officially released Thursday morning. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Baldrige said the disclosure was being investigated by the department's inspector general.

The government goes to great lengths to ensure that economic reports are not released early because of potential impact on financial markets.

Mr. Baldrige said he had no evidence that advance word on the GNP report had affected financial trading Wednesday afternoon, although there was a rally in the New York bond market late in the day. Bonds often gain investors' favor after reports of weak economic activity in the belief that interest rates will fall.



A bus stoned during the unrest Thursday crashed into a Soweto home when the driver lost control. The driver was reported seriously injured, but no one in the house was hurt.

## Violence Erupts in Soweto a 2d Day

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Violence erupted Thursday for the second consecutive day in Soweto, South Africa's largest black township, police said.

South African authorities reported arson and stoning in townships throughout South Africa on Thursday but said the worst trouble took place in Soweto, outside Johannesburg. Police used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse youths there.

A black person was killed by a black person and two others were critically wounded in the Soweto violence, officials at the Baragwanath Hos-

pital in Johannesburg said Thursday. Agence France-Presse reported.

[The authorities would not confirm the report, but the hospital's superintendent said that three persons had been admitted with gunshot wounds, and that one of them was dead. The two others were in critical condition, he said.]

Soweto's police commander, Jan Coetzee, said gasoline bombs had been thrown at two policemen's homes; youths burned and stoned cars, and a policeman's vehicle and firearm had been stolen.

There has been little violence in

Soweto recently during the nationwide racial unrest, which has claimed more than 450 lives in 17 months. Riots in 1976 that began with a Soweto school boycott spread nationwide and nearly 600 people died as a result.

In the eastern Cape region, Ivan Krige, the mayor of Port Elizabeth, said that a boycott by black shoppers, called by community groups to protest police and army actions in their townships, had created a "desperately urgent" crisis.

Mr. Krige said he had appealed to the minister of law and order.

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## Reagan Test Urged in March, Doctor Says

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A medical team that examined President Ronald Reagan recommended in March that he receive a thorough examination of his colon as soon as possible, the team's leader has asserted. The doctor's statement intensified a debate over the timing of Mr. Reagan's cancer treatment.

The White House contended in response that there had been no recommendation of urgency for a colonoscopic examination in the written report submitted by the team.

Mr. Reagan did not receive such an examination until last Friday, when surgeons at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center outside Washington discovered a polyp that proved to be cancerous.

Since that time the question of whether the colonoscopy and surgery should have been performed in March has been debated among physicians.

Contributing to the debate, a vice president of the American Cancer Society said that Mr. Reagan's physicians had misinterpreted the society's guidelines for when extensive testing for polyps should be done. The president's physicians cited the guidelines among their reasons for not having performed an earlier colonoscopy.

Dr. Arthur I. Hollub, the society official, said that the guidelines "do not apply to individuals in the stated age group who may have bleeding or the presence of a polyp."

The physician who said his medical team had called for prompt action in March is Dr. Walter W. Karney, a navy captain and the internist at the Bethesda hospital who coordinated the president's annual physical examinations in 1984 and 1985.

He said in an interview that Dr. Edward Cattau, a gastroenterologist who was a member of the examining team, "strongly urged" after the examination in March that Mr. Reagan be given a colonoscopy "as soon as possible."

Dr. Karney declined to say whether a four-month delay could be considered "as soon as possible." Dr. Cattau could not be reached for comment.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, defended the decision not to conduct a colonoscopy until this month, and he strongly denied that White House physicians had ignored recommendations that they should have acted sooner.



President Reagan, sharing a laugh with Vice President George Bush, center, and the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, at the Bethesda medical center near Washington.

## President, Recovering, Gets Solid Food in Diet

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, five days after his cancer surgery, was put on a diet Thursday that included his first solid foods in eight days and had the staples binding his abdominal incision replaced with adhesive strips.

Continuing the upbeat reports on Mr. Reagan's health, the chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the president was taken off antibiotics and was receiving no medication.

The president had apple juice, hot tea, water and Jell-O for breakfast, and his luncheon menu called

for soup, bread, crackers and pudding. Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan's dinner would be a "feast of baked chicken and rice."

The resumption of solid foods indicated the Mr. Reagan's digestive process, interrupted by the surgery, was returning to normal.

Mr. Reagan was described as being in high spirits and joking about reports circulating in financial markets in Singapore and Europe that he had died.

"Somebody must be trying to make a buck," the president was quoted as saying Wednesday.

He also defended the White House's efforts to limit interviews with the president's doctors and called speculation on his medical treatment "distasteful."

Mr. Speakes strongly criticized critics of Mr. Reagan's medical care, saying that the president and his wife, Nancy, did not want Mr. Reagan's doctors to talk to reporters because they felt very strongly about the confidentiality of the doctor-patient relationship.

Dr. Karney's account was given outside the strict ground rules set by the White House for the release of information. It was the first such account that cast light on the ques-

tion of whether physicians or White House officials had delayed too long in carrying out the crucial medical test.

One of the contentions of critics is that if the colonoscopy had been done earlier, the cancerous polyp might have been detected before the malignant cells had broken through the inner bowel lining. The degree of invasion into the bowel wall is a crucial measure in determining the prognosis of a patient with colon cancer.

Dr. Karney said the final medical decision on what tests or treatments the president should undergo was the responsibility of the

White House physician and his medical associates.

He said each specialist on the examining team for the annual physical exams prepared a report outlining his opinion of the medical findings and submitted it to the team coordinator, Dr. Karney, who then forwarded them to the White House physicians.

Mr. Speakes said that he had been told by all three White House doctors Wednesday that although Dr. Cattau had recommended a colonoscopic examination, the re-

commendation was not followed.

"We should all try to step back a bit, and not try to react to each individual event or occurrence as if it were somehow outside the process," he said.

Any steps would be judged in the light of the goal of direct Arab-Israeli peace talks, Mr. Smalley said.

"If something will help the process, we will do it," he said. "It will hinder the goal of direct negotiations, that obviously is something we will try to avoid."

The idea of a U.S. meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was proposed by Jordan and Egypt.

## U.S. Shows Irritation on Peres 'Veto'

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The State Department responded with irritation Thursday to the rejection by Israel of a list of Palestinians proposed for talks with the United States on the Middle East peace process.

Jordan has given the United States a list of Palestinians it wants to be part of a Jordanian-Palestinian group that would meet U.S. officials. Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Wednesday the list was not acceptable.

A department spokesman, Robert Smalley, dismissed the idea of an Israeli veto on the names but said that Washington would do nothing to stand in the way of Israel's goal of direct Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

Mr. Smalley said that the U.S. decision on a meeting "will be taken in the light of consultations with our friends in the area but it will be our decision."

He said that "the question of a veto over our decisions by one or another of the parties has come up. This is not the way we proceed."

The statement made clear Washington's irritation at Mr. Peres's swift public rejection of the list on Israeli television and the disclosure of names said to be on the list by Israel's state-run radio.

Progress in the peace process had to be based on mutual trust and full confidence and required "a certain amount of discretion," Mr. Smalley said.

Mr. Smalley said there would be many incremental steps toward the goal of direct negotiations between Israel and the Jordanians and Palestinians.

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## Elections In Belgium Scheduled For Oct. 13

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, who offered his government's resignation earlier this week, said Thursday that general elections would be held Oct. 13, about two months earlier than originally scheduled.

Speaking to the Chamber of Representatives, the lower house of Parliament, the prime minister also announced a scaled-down legislative agenda for the final weeks of the government's existence.

The crisis arose because of a dispute over the government's handling of a soccer riot May 29 in Brussels in which 38 persons were killed and more than 450 injured.

As a formality, King Baudouin must approve the date of the general election, which originally had been set for Dec. 8.

The election date was changed because of a crisis that broke out Monday when Deputy Prime Minister Jean Gol submitted his resignation and five other cabinet members from his party followed him.

Mr. Gol acted because of the refusal of the interior minister, Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, to step down in acknowledgment of responsibility for the security operations at the stadium where the soccer riot broke out. The interior minister is in charge of all police forces.

On Tuesday, with his four-party coalition fractured, Mr. Martens offered to dissolve the government, but the king refused to accept the coalition's resignation. Mr. Martens was instructed by the king to set out a limited legislative agenda and to continue in office with the same team of ministers.

The cabinet will ask Parliament to act on two main programs — jobs and taxes, postponing a decision on a constitutional reform and canceling the summer's usual budget drafting exercise.

In his address Thursday to Parliament, Mr. Martens made a reference to the squabble between Mr. Gol and Mr. Nothomb that nearly toppled his government.

"Even when no political mistake has been made, a politician may judge that his moral duty is to resign," Mr. Martens said. "He also can opt for the contrary. I see that the interior minister made the second choice. It's up to him."

The prime minister said the government's remaining tasks were limited but important, because "decisions are needed to pursue the country's economic and social recovery and complete the constitutional reform" giving more powers to linguistic regions.

Mr. Martens said the program would be limited to one bill aimed at creating more jobs and another cutting taxes by 75 billion Belgian francs (\$1.3 billion) over four years.

The lower house began debating the program Thursday afternoon, with the Senate to take it up Friday. Both houses were expected to adopt it this week.

## Trade Tariffs Proposed

(Continued from Page 1)

and to convince Japan that greater access to its market was the only way to avert a punitive tax.

Administration officials concede that sentiment is growing in Capitol Hill for direct action to restrain imports, even though the main factor in generating the United States' \$123-billion trade deficit last year was an overvalued dollar triggered by the budget deficit.

An administration source said: "We're really in a weak position. The trade deficit will continue to grow, maybe to \$150 billion this year. And Congress will keep saying that we in the administration aren't doing anything. The big question is whether we would have enough votes to override a veto."

When the U.S. trade deficit exceeds 1.5 percent of the gross national product, countries with a two-way trade of at least \$7 billion would be subject to an extra 25 percent tariff if their bilateral trade surpluses with the United States, or surpluses with the whole world, exceed what the bill considers reasonable amounts. In 1984 the U.S. trade deficit was 3.4 percent of the GNP.

There are two possible "triggers" exposing individual countries to the extra tariff: global exports exceeding 150 percent of their global imports; or exports to the United States over 165 percent of a country's imports from the United States. Petroleum trade is excluded from the calculations.

The next test to be applied is whether countries with surpluses exceeding the standards in the bill have unfair trade barriers. Unless the president declares them free of unfair trade restrictions, the country must cut its trade surplus 5 percent below the 1984 level, then by 10 percent a year in the succeeding five-year life of the bill.



The principals in Belgium's political crisis, shown at a recent news conference, are, from left, interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, the former deputy prime minister, Jean Gol, whose resignation set off the turmoil, and Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

## Nakasone's European Visit Failing To Calm Fears Over Trade Deficit

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived Thursday in Brussels on the last leg of a tour that has apparently done little to calm European Community worries over his huge trade deficit with Japan.

Mr. Nakasone visited Paris and Rome earlier and is to return home Saturday after talks with Belgian and EC Commission officials.

EC diplomats said the results of Mr. Nakasone's tour were not likely to dissuade the commission president, Jacques Delors, from taking a tough line.

They said that he would demand that Tokyo take tangible steps to open its markets to foreign products, so far largely excluded by nontariff restrictions.

The Japanese put the deficit at \$10 billion, but EC officials said this was distorted by the inclusion of Japanese imports of non-EC gold, which is mainly bought in London.

The EC has already decided to review economic ties with Japan after the summer. The review was expected to be influenced by what measures Tokyo takes in a special package of measures to open markets that is due to be disclosed this month.

EC diplomats said Mr. Delors would insist the measures be quantifiable. Tokyo should fix higher import targets rather than simply pledging to accept more goods as Mr. Nakasone has already done, they said.

Most EC governments recognize that Mr. Nakasone probably had done more than any of his predecessors to open up the Japanese market and has removed many of the tariff barriers.

But promises of easing such nontariff barriers as the highly exclusive goods-distribution arrangements have not produced tangible results, and the competitive position of European industry was getting worse, diplomats said.

Japanese officials concede they have a long way to go to satisfy their trading partners in Europe and in the United States, where criticism of their trading practices is growing in Congress. But they say their country is being blamed for matters largely outside its control.

## New Battles End Beirut's Brief Respite

United Press International

BEIRUT — Fighting resumed between Muslim and Christian militiamen in Beirut Thursday as Lebanese authorities tried to carry out a Syrian-backed security plan for the Beirut airport, officials said.

Defense Minister Adel Ossseiran and a 13-member coordinating committee supervising the Syrian plan met and renewed a demand that militiamen withdraw from the airport, south of the city.

In the first stage of the security plan, militiamen in West Beirut, which is largely Muslim, put on civilian clothes instead of fatigues.

Under the plan for the airport, the committee said, regular police would patrol the road to the airport, and that one Syrian would have responsibility for the airport.

After the hijacking of the TWA airliner in June and the ensuing hostage crisis, President Ronald Reagan suspended rights for Lebanese airlines to land in the United States and he sought an international boycott of the Beirut airport.

[A ban on all U.S. sales of airline tickets to Lebanon took effect Thursday as the White House endorsed the order. Reuters reported, quoting a Transportation Department spokesman.]

[Under the order, all foreign and domestic airlines are prohibited from selling tickets in the United States with Lebanon as a destination, even if the flights originate in another country and never enter the United States.]

In the Beirut fighting, Christian and Muslim militiamen battled with artillery, rockets and mortars until a dawn cease-fire.

One person was killed and six were wounded as shells crashed into apartment buildings and homes more than 12 miles (20 kilometers) from the city center.

Fighting resumed in the afternoon for several hours.

**U.S. University May Close**

The board of trustees of the beleaguered American University of Beirut is to meet Friday in New York to discuss possible closure of the 119-year-old institution, officials said Thursday, United Press International reported from Beirut.

**4 Palestinians Held**

Muslim militiamen said Thursday they had detained four Palestinian guerrillas attempting to smuggle weapons, ammunition and money into Sidon, Reuters reported from the southern Lebanese coastal city.

Four 120mm mortars, 100 ammunition cases and what the militiamen called a large amount of Lebanese and U.S. currency were reportedly found when a truck was searched near the city, site of the largest Palestinian camp in Lebanon.



President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, left, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, review an honor guard after the arrival of the Egyptian leader in Addis Ababa.

## West Assailed as Africans Open Summit

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA — The Organization of African Unity opened its 21st summit meeting Thursday with a speech by the Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, denouncing international banking institutions as "weapons of pressure and intervention."

The meeting of the 50-nation OAU, scheduled to continue through Saturday, is to be devoted to Africa's economic problems. President Abdou Diouf of Senegal was elected to a one-year term as

chairman, succeeding President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania.

A preliminary statement by the African leaders said that the economies of many countries were near collapse because of drought, debts, the effects of a global recession and, in addition, their own policy failures.

Colonel Mengistu, a Marxist, said Africans must insist that foreign creditors reduce Africa's debt, which is expected to exceed \$170 billion by the end of the year.

## Book Challenges Tito's Hero Image

Reuters

LONDON — The reputation of Josip Broz Tito, the Yugoslav leader who was widely regarded in the West as a wartime hero and world statesman, has been attacked by a British writer as based largely on lies and distortions.

The death of Marshal Tito in May 1980 evoked expressions of regret and mourning in many Western countries. He was praised for World War II exploits as leader of the Partisans, for uniting Yugoslavia, for resisting Stalin in 1948 and for helping to organize the Nonaligned Movement between East and West.

However, Nora Beloff, a specialist on Eastern Europe, says in a new biography, "Tito's Flawed Legacy," that he was a despot who exploited wartime turmoil to destroy rivals and later used the Nonaligned Movement to advance the interests of Communism and the Soviet Union.

Miss Beloff, a former correspondent for The Observer, was expelled from Yugoslavia last year while doing research. She was accused of importing banned literature and has since, she says, been branded by the Yugoslav police as a spy.

Some reviewers welcomed her book as an overdue reassessment.

But another Tito biographer, Phyllis Auty, condemned the work as biased.

The Yugoslav Embassy in London also said that Miss Beloff was biased and that she had drawn exclusively from critical accounts.

Miss Beloff says her book is based on evidence from a range of sources, including dissidents, exiles, published memoirs and also German and British archives.

The focus of the book is on Marshal Tito's war record. His Partisans were widely credited with waging a valiant struggle against the Nazis and their allies, and the Partisans won British and U.S. support.

Miss Beloff contends that Marshal Tito's priority was not on defeating the enemy but rather on destroying anti-Communist rivals, particularly the royalist Chetnik forces, to prepare for a Communist takeover.

In late 1942, the writer says, Marshal Tito even tried to strike a deal with the Germans so his Partisans could turn all their guns on the Chetniks, but Hitler refused.

A review of Miss Beloff's book in The Observer suggested that she had gone too far in portraying Marshal Tito as a wartime villain.

"The picture is not black and white," it said.

Miss Auty, an earlier Tito biographer, put the alleged 1942 offer of a deal with the Nazis in a different light. Marshal Tito merely sought a cease-fire, she said, where the Chetniks offered to help the Germans battle the Partisans.

Marshal Tito established Communist control over Yugoslavia at the end of the war, but broke with Moscow in 1948 and went on to

## Industrialists, Banks Welcome European Technology Program

By Axel Krause

PARIS — Leading West European industrial corporations and banks, as well as U.S. investors, gave cautious encouragement Thursday to Eureka, a European program aimed at responding to technological challenges posed by U.S. research into space defense and competition from Japan.

Eureka was unanimously approved by foreign and research ministers from 17 countries at a meeting Wednesday in Paris. France, the initiator of the project, was host of the meeting.

Also attending were senior officials of the European Community's commission, who will play an important role in coordinating research programs.

In a brief communiqué issued at the end of the meeting Thursday, the participants committed their governments to "encouraging and promoting the elaboration of concrete projects by industry and research centers from the different countries, as well as devising suitable methods of funding."

They agreed to meet again in West Germany before Nov. 15 to "take new initiatives."

The meeting ended with a consensus among West German, French and British delegates that agreement on the organization and financing of projects would be difficult. France pledged 1 billion francs (about \$16 million) in government subsidies and loans, but no other country followed the French example.

Upbeat yet cautious executives of the privately owned European companies and banks said they planned to participate in establishing and financing Eureka programs but that they also would insist on the following:

• Continued political support by individual European governments and the European Commission.

• Orientation of projects to the requirements of civilian markets.

• Assurance that industrialists and bankers would play the major role in establishing projects.

"We found the decisions of the political leaders very positive, and we are prepared to participate in sound projects for which we will be formulating proposals," said a spokesman for N.V. Philips, the Dutch electronics company of Eindhoven.

Philips is interested in four of the five sectors outlined for development under Eureka: computers, telecommunications, robotics and new materials.

Philips recently joined Siemens AG of West Germany, General Electric Co. of Britain, and Thomson, France's state-owned electronics company, in coordinating new electronics ventures in both the civilian and military sectors. But that project could be expanded to include others, company officials said.

"Our intention is to keep Eureka projects in which we may participate broadly focused on building advanced systems of high technology, not components, and we also would like to see some sort of governmental or Common Market support" in financing the Philips spokesman added.

Pehr G. Gyllenhammar, chairman of Sweden's Volvo automobile group, said in a statement issued through a spokesman: "Eureka, while still only a sketch, which needs to be completed in a practical way and financed, is constructive. We are in principle agreed to participate."

Volvo, which generates less than half its annual sales outside automaking, is interested in biotechnology, the fifth area designated for development under Eureka auspices, as well as new materials, state-of-the-art factory production and aerospace technologies, Mr. Gyllenhammar said.

In Paris, Serge Dassault, chairman of Electronic Serge Dassault, a family-owned company specializing in advanced electronics technology and that has close ties to the French government, said that he was pleased that France had pledged 1 billion francs as a first step to finance Eureka.

Internal company studies on participating could now go forward, he said. He cited robotics, artificial intelligence and electronic components as areas of cooperation.

Reflecting U.S. institutional investor interest in Eureka, J. Paul Horne, first vice president of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., a New York investment bank, said in Paris that he had already received several inquiries regarding European companies that may join Eureka, notably in the fields of specialized, industry-related computers.

"U.S. investors also are looking at the possible bridge between Eureka and SDI," Mr. Horne added, referring to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

The U.S. interest, the banker said, stemmed from the fact that companies involved in Eureka and SDI would participate in development of similar technologies on both sides of the Atlantic, with both civilian and military applications.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, told delegates Wednesday: "Eureka is a necessity, with or without SDI. Eureka is neither a substitute for nor an alternative to SDI."

## Beacon Hill Is Sinking

(Continued from Page 1)

several buildings, and windows have popped out of their frames.

Mr. Scordas, who represents Beacon Hill and Back Bay on the council, wrote Governor Dukakis asking him to take the steps necessary to get federal funds for repairing the pilings. He has not received a response.

A city study showed that it would cost homeowners about \$250,000 each to replace the 170 to 200 piles beneath each residence, and it would cost Boston \$500,000 to install about 700 new wells to monitor the water level.

Beacon Hill residents have started an association to address the problem, and the group has considered legal action against Boston.

Miss Lane of the Beacon Hill Civic Association said that neighborhood residents were frustrated and angry that a city agency had not replaced the rotting pilings sooner and that they wondered why little had been done to determine the cause of Boston's sinking water level.

"The problem was identified in the late '20s," she said. "Nothing has happened since then."

The water level is dropping about two feet a year, and engineers from the city's Water and Sewer Commission and the Building Department are trying to find out why.

"The more we look into it, the more complicated it gets," said Charles Button, chief engineer for the Water and Sewer Commission.

Mr. Scordas said he feared that the problem would spread beyond Beacon Hill and Back Bay to the other city neighborhoods built on landfill, such as the Fenway and the Boston University area.

"The problem is underground. It's invisible," he said. "But if it's unchecked and it spreads, we have a disaster in the making."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Outburst Delays Trial in Papal Plot

ROME (UPI) — The judge presiding over the papal conspiracy case suspended Thursday's session after a defense attorney engaged in a shouting match with the prosecution's principal witness, Mehmet Ali Agca.

Judge Severino Santiapichi lectured Valerio Vianello, the defense attorney for Musa Sertar Celebi, and stopped the exchanges by suspending the proceedings. Mr. Agca, four other Turks and three Bulgarians are on trial for conspiracy in the May 13, 1981, assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II.

The uproar began when Mr. Agca and Mr. Celebi were being questioned about a meeting Mr. Agca said they had in Milan five months before he shot the pope in St. Peter's Square. Mr. Agca testified that Mr. Celebi was his contact with another Turk, Behir Celik, implicated as an intermediary in the plot. Mr. Agca said Mr. Celebi gave him the equivalent of \$400,000 in Deutsche marks to kill the pope. Mr. Celik is being held by Turkish authorities after his release by Bulgaria.

### Marcos Wants Panel to Study U.S. Pact

MANILA (UPI) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos called Thursday for a commission to consider renegotiating an agreement permitting U.S. bases in the Philippines. The United States maintains two bases north of Manila — Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay Naval Base. The Defense Department considers them vital to Western defense.

"I have my own ideas about this whole thing on military facilities," Mr. Marcos, 67, told graduates of the National Defense College during a televised ceremony at the presidential palace. He asked: "Do we really abrogate the military defense agreement? Do we really negotiate a new agreement or just abrogate it? These are things that would bear studying and investigation."

The U.S. House voted last week to cut the Reagan administration request for \$100 million in military aid to the Philippines in 1986 to \$25 million, while increasing economic aid from \$95 million to \$155 million. The Senate, however, has endorsed the administration request.

The aid is provided for in a five-year pact expiring in 1989 calling for \$475 million in economic aid and \$425 million in military assistance in exchange for Washington's use of bases in the Philippines.

### Bonn Lists 82 Tainted Austrian Wines

BONN (Reuters) — The Health Ministry issued Thursday a list of 82 Austrian wines shown by tests to contain the illegal sweetener diethylene glycol, a toxic chemical in vehicle anti-freeze.

West German and Austrian authorities said after a meeting in Bonn that the list, based on 192 positive tests, was provisional and warned it would have to be constantly updated.

Thousands of liters of Austrian wine have been seized since the scandal broke last week, threatening the Austrian wine industry with ruin. Austrian wines containing anti-freeze have also been traced in the Netherlands and Switzerland, and East German authorities have been warned to check imports.

### Delegates Criticize Maureen Reagan

NAIROBI (Reuters) — A group of American delegates at a United Nations women's conference said Thursday that President Ronald Reagan's daughter, Maureen, was not representative of the American women at the meeting. Ms. Reagan heads the 29-member official U.S. delegation at the conference, which is reviewing the achievements of the UN decade for women.

In a petition handed to the official delegation, the Women Coalition for Nairobi said no member of the delegation was qualified to speak for American women.

Copies of the petition were not made available to the press but the spokeswoman for the group, Alva Busenbaum of New York, said: "We want to make it clear that Maureen Reagan doesn't represent the vast majority of United States women."

### For the Record

A West German woman who worked for the U.S. Army, Gisela Dutzi, 33, was sentenced Thursday in Frankfurt to eight and a half years in prison for helping to plan guerrilla attacks on U.S. military bases and arms depots.

The popularity of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative Party has slumped to its lowest level ever, according to a poll published Thursday by The Daily Telegraph in London. Sixty percent of those interviewed said they were dissatisfied.

Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union will arrive in Helsinki on July 29 for his first foreign trip since he assumed his post July 2. The occasion will be the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference on European security and cooperation.

Liberia has cut diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia said Thursday. The ministry said that security forces had arrested 14 students Wednesday for allegedly passing on classified military information to Soviet Embassy officials.

Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, 27, a son of the executed Prime Minister Ali Bhutto of Pakistan, was found dead Thursday in his apartment in Cannes, France, police said. They said they had ordered an autopsy, although there was no evidence of foul play.

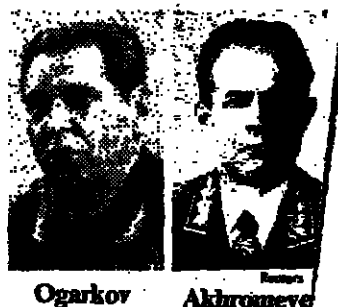
Eighteen inmates died in April and May at Uganda's Luzira government prison in Kampala, the newspaper Mumbo said Thursday. The daily, one of the most reliable newspapers in Uganda, said many of the deaths were caused by illness caused by bad food.

The Soviet Union officially apologized Thursday for an incident in the Barents Sea last week in which a Soviet Navy vessel cut a seismicological cable from a Norwegian research ship.

### Corrections

The headline of an article Thursday about BankAmerica Corp. erroneously said that the company had earnings in the second quarter. In fact, the company had a \$338-million loss.

In some editions of the International Herald Tribune of July 18, a photograph of Sergei F. Akhromeyev was incorrectly identified as Nikolai V. Ogarkov. The two men are correctly identified at right.



## Violence Erupts in Soweto; Other Areas Report Arson

(Continued from Page 1)

Louis Le Grange, to come to Port Elizabeth to discuss the boycott.

Mr. Le Grange's office said that the minister had agreed to meet Mr. Krige in Port Elizabeth, but no date had been set.

**Dutch Demand Is Accepted**

South Africa has agreed to return to the Netherlands Embassy a Dutch citizen detained on suspicion of smuggling arms into the country, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

But Mr. Botha said that South Africa expected the Dutch authorities to then ensure that the man, Klaas de Jonge, be turned over to South African authorities for trial.

Mr. de Jonge attempted to escape police custody last week and had sought refuge at the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria.

Ambassador Hugo Carsten of the Netherlands presented an ultimatum to Mr. Botha on Tuesday demanding that Mr. de Jonge be freed by Thursday because of what the Dutch government said was the illegal violation of embassy premises. The Netherlands had threatened to recall Mr. Carsten over the incident.

Mr. de Jonge, 47, was detained June 23 after his arrival from Zimbabwe, where he held a teaching job. He said that he had come to South Africa to search for work. His former wife, Helena, 37, who was living in South Africa, was detained about the same time.

Mr. Botha said that Mr. de Jonge was suspected of helping a National Congress guerrillas pile arms in South Africa for fight against the white-minority government.

He said that South Africa fully to the applicability of international law and the inapplicability of diplomatic immunity.

Mr. Botha said, however, South Africa had pointed out that Mr. de Jonge was being with criminal offenses — Arms and Ammunition.

**Miners Vote To Strike**

South Africa's National Union of Mineworkers plans the gold and coal mines this country next month in wage demands, a union woman said Thursday. France-Press reported from Johannesburg.

More than 210,000 black and 550,000 white miners are employed in the 29 mines recognized.



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## IEFS

## Papal Plot

The papal conspiracy case is still being investigated in a trial witness, Melvin Al...

The Vatican's defense attorneys are accused of being involved in a plot to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

Mr. Al... was being questioned in Milan five months ago. He testified that Mr. Al... was involved in a plot to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

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## Reagan, Shevardnadze To Meet in September, Plan Summit, U.S. Says

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will meet with the new Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in September to plan for his November summit with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the White House announced Thursday.

After almost four years of no direct contact with Soviet leaders, Mr. Reagan met in September with Andrei A. Gromyko, former Soviet foreign minister, who is now president.

Mr. Reagan will meet with Mr. Gromyko's successor in Washington after Mr. Shevardnadze meets with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in New York during the opening of the United Nations General Assembly.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said, "As part of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue and in preparation for the meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev and in expectation of the new Soviet foreign minister's travel to the United States, an invitation has been extended for a meeting in New York with Secretary Shultz."

An invitation was also extended to the Soviet foreign minister to meet with President Reagan in Washington during his time in the United States," Mr. Speakes said. "It is our understanding that this likely will be accepted."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev will meet in Geneva Nov. 19 and 20, the first U.S.-Soviet summit of the Reagan administration. During his first term, Mr. Reagan had steered away from a summit because of the frail health of Mr. Gorbachev, the Russians said. A White House advance team left Thursday to make arrangements and plan logistics for the summit.

### Reagan's Health a Factor

The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

White House officials cautioned that a meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze would depend on the president regaining full health by September after intestinal surgery Saturday.

Mr. Reagan had invited Mr. Gorbachev to a meeting in the United States, but the Soviet Union sought a neutral site. A decision for Mr. Shevardnadze to meet Mr. Reagan at the White House could be a gesture by the Russians in response to Mr. Reagan's original invitation.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze are scheduled to hold their first meeting July 31 in Helsinki.

Mr. Shevardnadze, previously the Communist Party leader of the southern Soviet republic of Georgia, was elevated to foreign minister.

## Panel Votes To Bar Some Foreign Aid

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A House appropriations subcommittee has voted to bar any nation from receiving U.S. foreign aid in fiscal 1986 until its government takes "adequate, appropriate steps to provide airport security against potential terrorist activities."

In approving a \$14.3-billion foreign aid measure on a voice vote, the subcommittee on foreign operations also agreed to provide \$1 million to El Salvador to investigate the June 19 murders of 13 persons, including four U.S. Marines and two other U.S. citizens.

The bill next must be approved by the Appropriations Committee before the full House takes it up.

The measure, a \$12-billion reduction in President Ronald Reagan's foreign aid request, also provides \$5 million in economic or military aid to non-Communist rebel groups fighting the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

David R. Obey, a Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the subcommittee, which met in closed session, said there was bipartisan support for the airport security language, "to give the president an additional hammer to use over any country that gets aid" to make certain "they are doing the minimum necessary to protect the civilized world from uncivilized actions."

Under the measure, the U.S. president would have to certify that "adequate" measures have been taken before any funds could be disbursed in fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1. Mr. Reagan has issued an advisory warning to travelers that the Athens airport is unsafe and has been pressuring Lebanon to improve security in Beirut.

The provision would hold up about \$115 million in aid to Greece, but specifies that any aid request for Lebanon must be submitted to Congress later.

The proposed measure would retain unrestricted aid to Jordan and makes funding to Mozambique conditional on progress in human rights. It withholds 50 percent of aid to Peru, Bolivia and Jamaica until they reduce illegal exports of coca leaf, which is used to produce cocaine.

### U.S. Paris Envoy Confirmed

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate on Thursday confirmed Joe M. Rodgers, a Nashville businessman, as ambassador to France.



Casualties of the Beirut truck bombing lined up in an air force hospital in West Germany, in October 1983 to await a visit from the Marine commandant, General Paul X. Kelley.

## U.S. Military Initiates Plan to Treat Victims of Terror Raids in Europe

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. military command in Europe has developed a medical plan to handle casualties from terrorist attacks there, according to the Defense Department.

The announcement followed a New York Times report citing an army memorandum that described the handling of the victims of the 1983 truck bombing of a Marine barracks in Beirut as indefensible "medically, morally or ethically."

The European Command "now has an operational plan for these contingencies," the Pentagon said Wednesday in a statement. The plan identifies medical teams, hospitals and specific equipment to care for those wounded in terrorist attacks, it said.

It also said that the army and air force in Europe had contributed to

the plan "in coordination with each other."

The army report cited in the Times article (JHT, July 18) said that the main fault in medical care in 1983 was the lack of "an effective, coordinated plan."

More than 100 American military people were wounded in the Beirut bombing, which took the lives of 241 Marines, sailors and soldiers. Most of the wounded were evacuated by air to American military hospitals in Europe, where, it was charged, some treatment was delayed by interservice jealousy.

The Pentagon statement acknowledged that "the lack of a full-time, flag-rank United States European Command surgeon remains unresolved." Flag rank refers to a general or an admiral.

The statement said that the Joint Staff, which serves the Joint Chiefs of Staff, "is pursuing this issue with the services." There is a history of a

lack of cooperation among the military services in providing medical care.

During the American-led invasion of Grenada, two days after the terrorist attack in Beirut, army helicopters carrying wounded soldiers were not permitted by the navy to land on the assault ship Guam, which had the only U.S. medical facility in the region.

The assistant secretary of defense for health affairs, Dr. William E. Meyer, said in an interview in March that "the services are separate, very separate from each other."

He described that divisiveness as perhaps the most serious deficiency in medical readiness.

Dr. Meyer said that there was no single medical officer in charge of medical care in either the European or the Pacific unified commands, each service having its own chain of command.

## Stockman's Successor Is Said to Be FTC Chief

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congressional sources said Thursday that President Ronald Reagan had decided to appoint James C. Miller 3d, the Federal Trade Commission chairman, as his new budget director, but the White House denied the report.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, "is still interviewing people for the job and he has not made any recommendation to the president."

Mr. Speakes said a decision would probably be made by the end of the week. The new budget director will succeed David Stockman, who has resigned effective Aug. 1 to take a position with the New York investment banking firm of Salomon Brothers.

"No one has been offered the job," Mr. Speakes said. "The president has not made a decision, nor have there been any recommendations to him."

"There is a list and the list has been narrowed but it includes a number of names," he said.

Even so, congressional sources, who asked not to be identified by name, said the administration was spreading the word that Mr. Miller, an economist, would be named to the post.

Mr. Stockman was an often-controversial budget chief widely admired in Congress for his knowledge of federal programs that comprise a budget totaling nearly \$1 trillion annually. But Mr. Regan has said he hoped the successor would be less controversial and more of a behind-the-scenes "numbers cruncher."

Mr. Miller joined the FTC after serving as resident scholar and co-director of the Center for the Study of Government Regulation at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative Washington research organization. His appointment as budget director is subject to Senate confirmation.

At the FTC, a spokeswoman declined comment on the report of Mr. Miller's appointment, and said the chairman was out of his office.

Mr. Miller would move into the director's office at the Office of Management and Budget at a time when the Reagan administration's efforts to cut deeply into federal programs and reduce budget deficits face strong opposition in Congress.

Efforts by House and Senate budget negotiators to compromise collapsed Wednesday, dimming hope of a comprehensive deficit-reduction package this year. In a separate development, senators concerned with farm issues ap-



James C. Miller 3d

peared determined to draft a four-year farm bill that would commit substantially more money for agriculture than the administration asked for in January.

During his four years on the FTC, Mr. Miller has moved to temper the aggressively pro-consumer approach taken under Michael Perle, the chairman appointed by President Jimmy Carter. Mr. Perle remained on the commission as a member after Mr. Regan took office and designated Mr. Miller as chairman, and the two men clashed frequently over the proper role of government regulation.

## Budget Talks Broken Off; Conferees 'Pessimistic'

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House and Senate negotiations for the 1986 budget were on the verge of collapse after an acrimonious session in which Senate conferees rejected a proposed compromise from the House, and said they saw little hope of reaching an agreement.

The talks were broken off indefinitely Wednesday night.

Negotiators had worked six months to produce more than \$250 billion in spending reductions to cut budget deficits by half over the next three years. The deficit was at \$156.6 billion in the first quarter of 1985 and is projected at more than \$200 billion for 1986. Both sides agreed that the talks had hit a low point and that the outlook for agreement was bleak.

Pete V. Domenici, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said, "Frankly, everywhere I turn, I don't see a way to go." Mr. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, said the talks would resume when "we have something to talk about."

House negotiators urged the senators not to break off the talks, but Representative William H. Gray 3d, the House Budget Committee chairman and a Democrat of Pennsylvania, said that he, too, was "a little pessimistic."

However, Representative Delbert L. Latta of Ohio, the ranking Republican on the House budget panel, emerged from a private conference of House and Senate members Wednesday night saying he thought a resumption of the talks was possible next week.

The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said he was "disappointed that the Senate decided to pull away from the conference table."

"If President Reagan can negotiate with General Secretary Gorbachev," Mr. O'Neill said "then the Senate can negotiate with the House. Let's get back to the table."

The House offered Tuesday to make \$24 billion in additional domestic spending cuts over three years while moving closer to acceptance of the Senate and White House demands for a military budget that would give the Pentagon increases next year covering all of inflation.

The House offer was rejected as insufficient by the senators, who were still bristling over the White House and the House's rejection of their proposal to freeze Social Security benefits.

In several hours of often-bitter haggling, House members accused senators of setting "moving targets" for spending cuts, and senators accused House members of following only those parts of the White House agreement that suited their purposes, such as providing a full inflation adjustment for Social Security benefits but not for the military.

Senator Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington, said the House offer was dictated by a philosophy of "what's ours is ours and what's yours is negotiable."

Labeling as "hogwash" Senate charges that the House was flinching from serious cuts in domestic spending, Representative Gray complained that White House and Senate Republican leaders keep raising the ante.

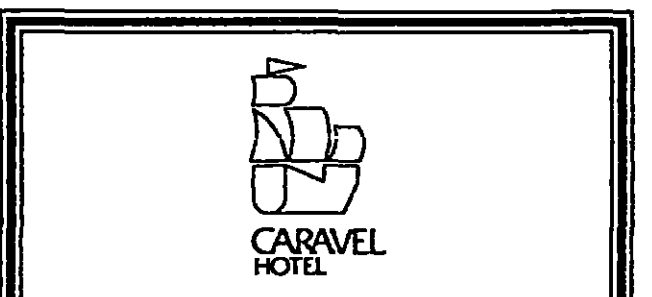


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## Panel Cuts Reagan Arms Requests

By Sara Fritz

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A House-Senate conference committee dealt further setbacks to President Ronald Reagan's military program this week as it worked toward agreement on the 1986 defense authorization bill.

The conferees agreed Wednesday to limit deployment of MX missiles to 50, or half the number sought by Mr. Reagan, and to cut \$1 billion from his request for space-based defense weapons, according to congressional aides.

Mr. Reagan's arms requests have already been cut several times during the last few months as the defense authorization bill has made its way through Congress.

The MX agreement would put a statutory limit of 50 on the number of missiles unless the administration alters its plan to put them in existing Minuteman silos, which are considered vulnerable.

The conferees were said to have agreed to authorize \$2.75 billion for research on Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as "star wars." This was \$1 billion less than his request.

But they agreed to \$724.5 million, \$100 million more than the administration wanted, for development of the Midgetman missile, the sources said. They also allowed three new tests of an anti-satellite weapon against a target in space.

The panel remained deadlocked on the conditions for modernizing the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile, the aides said.

The committee's task was to resolve an estimated 1,000 differences between the House and Senate versions of the military authorization bill.

Once the panel completes work, it will send its report to both chambers for final approval. Money will still have to be approved in separate bills.

Although the conference committee provided less than President Reagan sought, both Republicans and Democrats found some victories.

Democrats were pleased that the committee had backed up funding for the Midgetman missile over the objection of the Republican members; Republicans noted that the bill would allow the administration more money and flexibility for development of the space-based missile defense program.

Administration officials were expected to be most disappointed by the MX compromise, because it imposes a firm limit of 50 on deployment instead of requiring a so-called "pause" sought by Mr. Reagan.

However, the president and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger are expected by November to mount a new drive for deployment of the 100 missiles they originally requested.

But the agreement was more generous to the administration on the MX than was the House-passed bill, which cut the deployment level to 40 and permitted no missiles to be manufactured in fiscal 1986.

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**Reader**

"Obviously our military people want to get their hands on these things if at all possible," said a Western diplomat, who asked that his name not be used.

## Soviet Send

**■ Progress in Peace Talks**  
*David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:*  
The visiting Pakistani foreign

He said the texts were "fairly well advanced" as a result of work in Geneva in June by Pakistani and Afghan negotiators, at the so-called "proximity talks" held under United Nations auspices.

But he added that Pakistan "did notice a seriousness and earnestness" in the attitude of the Afghan delegation, "which we welcome."

Official sources said the clashes erupted simultaneously in different areas and continued past midnight. Indefinite curfews were imposed Thursday on two areas of the textile center in Gujarat state after police, using rifles and tear gas, failed to disperse rioters. The news agency said four people were killed by police gunfire and three others died of stab wounds.

Leaders of a four-month campaign against job and university quotas cancelled plans for a protest strike Thursday to prevent further violence.

Student leaders said, however, that they planned to defy orders banning marches and gatherings with at least four processions in Ahmedabad starting Friday.

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

had been expecting the Soviet Union to supply North Korea with MiG-23s, especially since the Reagan administration began selling F-16s to South Korea. The delivery of the first of 36 F-16s is scheduled for April.

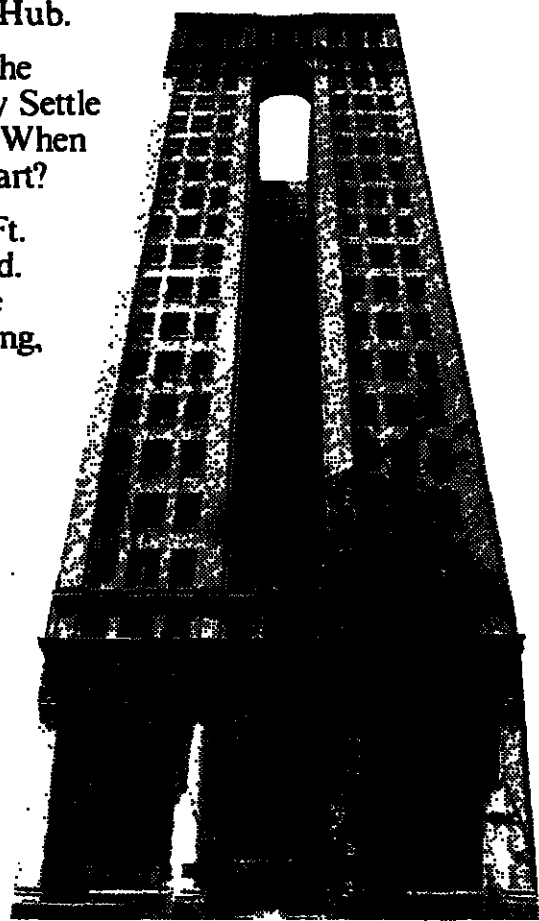
The U.S. Air Force has a wing of F-16s, about 48 planes, stationed at Kunsan Air Base in South Korea. The MiG-23, while a major im-

What concerns senior officers in

Leaders of a four-month campaign against job and university quotas cancelled plans for a protest strike Thursday to prevent further violence.

Student leaders said, however, that they planned to defy orders banning marches and gatherings with at least four processions in Ahmedabad starting Friday.

Robert J. Brennan, Vice Chairman/ Harold A. Gleason, President



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## TRAVEL

## The Crillon: A Classic Renewed

by Paul Goldberger

**P**ARIS — You could put almost anything behind the facade of the Hôtel de Crillon and it would be all right. For no other hotel in the world has a front like the Crillon: It sits behind the great flank of classical facades designed by Jacques-Ange Gabriel in the mid-18th century for the northern side of the Place de la Concorde. It is as noble a site as exists in Paris, directly on the square that is the city's physical and spiritual heart.

The western end of these monumental facades — 10 Place de la Concorde — has housed a luxury hotel since 1909, two years after the descendants of the Comte de Crillon sold the property that the count had purchased in 1788. The hotel has honored the count with its name ever since, though there have been years when the count had been alive, might well have wondered whether he would not have preferred to decline the honor. Though the Crillon's location and history have always made it one of Paris's most celebrated luxury hotels, in some periods its quality has been nowhere equal to its legend or its architectural splendor.

The worst years were surely the 1960s and the early '70s, when the Crillon seemed not only lackluster but badly cared for as well. Now, a new management, under the ownership of Jean Taittinger of the Champagne family, has completely renovated the hotel, making it one of the city's best.

The renovation, which began in 1981 and is now basically complete, is part restoration, part alteration. It is sensitive to the architecture, but not slavishly so; the aim of Taittinger, along with the designer Sonia Rykiel, who served as a consultant, and Philippe Roche, the general manager, was gently to balance the Crillon's historical dignity with some contemporary zest.

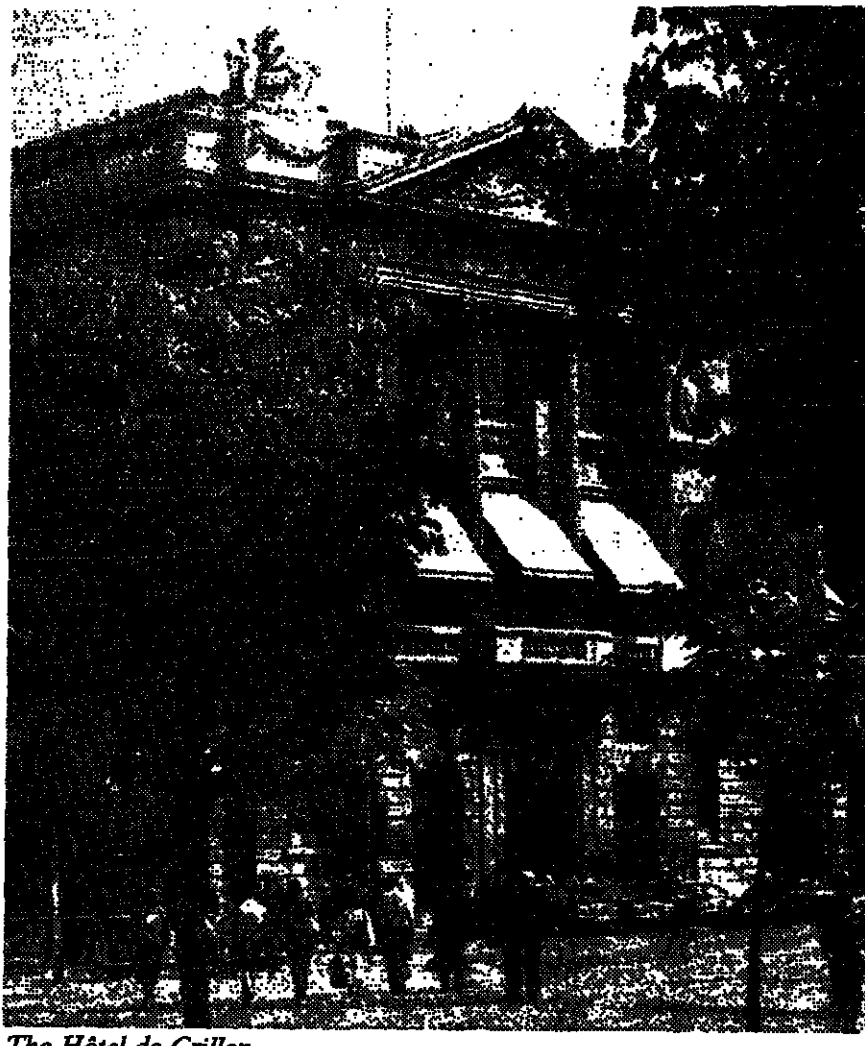
That is essentially what they have done. Entering the Crillon now one does not come upon the hushed quiet of the Ritz or the more hard-edged hauteur of the Bristol, or the self-assured briskness of the Plaza-Athénée, the city's best-kept hotel machine. The Crillon is something else — a monumental piece of classical architecture behind which sits a hotel of vibrant elegance.

The public rooms on the ground floor have been reorganized and in some cases completely rebuilt. One of the finest interior spaces, the great salon of marble and mirrors fronting on the square, is finally what it should always have been — the hotel's formal dining room. It houses Les Ambassadeurs, the Crillon's main restaurant, which has two Michelin stars.

There is a rich glow to Les Ambassadeurs; it is a truly grand space, as much like a ballroom as a dining room, although the arrangement of tables preserves a sense of intimacy, and the room never feels overwhelming.

The result is certainly not the soft and cool aura of the private Parisian town house, to which so many hotels aspire; the lobby pulsates with a crisp, sleek luxury, made more contemporary still by a grouping of lush, modern Italian leather chairs. The chairs are the one mistake, for they push the lobby just a bit too much toward an American kind of aesthetic, one that mixes styles and periods with energetic abandon.

But if the lobby's décor wavers a bit in the direction of glitter and confusion, the room is nonetheless welcoming, and it connects with the lounge next to Les Ambassadeurs, where tea and drinks are served, to form a generous series of public spaces. Beyond the lobby, which was created out of a former smaller lobby and an obsolete carriage entrance, is the bar and a smaller dining room, called L'Obélisque. There the Crillon provides an amenity that most luxury hotels disdain — simple, relatively informal dining at the same level of quality as the main restaurant. The menu at L'Obélisque, like that of Les Ambassadeurs, is the work of Jean-Paul Bonin, the chef, and the room,



The Hôtel de Crillon.

which occupies part of the former main dining room, is handsome.

The guest rooms have been well restored, with a mix of antiques and reproduction French furniture, and they are comfortable, if not enormous. The new bathrooms are lined in travertine marble, which is luxurious but seems clichéd to American eyes: one misses the great tiled bathrooms of many other Parisian luxury hotels.

Relatively few of the 200 rooms face directly onto the Place de la Concorde; since the hotel stretches far back along Rue Boissay d'Anglais, which runs into the square, most rooms face either this side street or interior courts. Double windows insulate the rooms from the ceaseless traffic, so noise alone is no reason to request an interior room, but the courtyards are exceptionally pretty, and the views onto them, at least from the upper floors, are classic Parisian roofscape vistas.

Nothing, however, can equal the view from those treasured rooms on the Place de la Concorde, many of which are among the hotel's 48 suites. All have been furnished superbly, particularly the *grands appartements*, the extraordinary suite on the first floor was long the hotel's banquet rooms. There is no hotel room anywhere like this suite. There may be larger ones, though it is hard to imagine them, but there are surely none better suited. On this level, neither too high nor too low, the traffic slips away silently, as the great monuments and the immense, flowing space of the Place de la Concorde, space that flows on and on like the water from a fountain, fill the eyes.

One gets a similar sense from any room at the Crillon, or from walking out of the hotel onto the square in the morning, and returning at night. However fine the hotel's décor, service and ambience have become, the greatest thing about it is still its location.

Few cities have squares as central to their geography and their history as the Place de la Concorde is to Paris. It is here that the two great axes of the city intersect, the vista from the Louvre through the Arc de Triomphe

and the vista from the classical colonnade of the Madeleine to the Chamber of Deputies across the Seine.

The square is all the more remarkable for being so undefined by buildings; rare is urban space that is not walled in by architecture as powerful and clearly comprehensible as this. Gabriel's structures, for all of their monumental splendor, are really just facades, stage sets of stone intended to provide the one clearly defined edge for the immense square, which is open on its other sides to the Tuilleries, the Champs Elysées and the Seine.

**I**T all works because these stage sets just happen to be among the great works of classical architecture in France, and as much a symbol of the Place de la Concorde as the Egyptian obelisk that has been in the square's center since 1836. Gabriel's buildings, designed in 1758, are a superb composition: their bases of rusticated stone, above which are long central colonnades and pavilions topped with pediments, rhythmically define streets and corners and function as a solid wall for the square.

It was Louis XV who gave the land for the Place de la Concorde and in whose honor it was built. Only facades were erected, not out of laziness but because the king and the architect were more concerned with building the square than with filling its real estate; they intended to allow private owners to put buildings behind the great facades, but they did not want to take the chance that any of these private buildings have facades that interfered with the square's overall design. And so it was that Louis XIV's descendant purchased the westernmost end of the facade and built a great private house, which was sold to Comte de Crillon, whose family retained it until 1907. In 1909, it was turned into a public hotel, and the modern history of the Crillon began.

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## An Empire Built on Oranges

by Joseph Giovannini

**E**ARLY in this century, Charles F. Lummis, the noted historian of Southern California, said that for the region the navel orange was not only a fruit but a romance as well. More recently, it was termed an aesthetic. Indeed, the owners of groves cultivated not only the navel orange but also a healthy outdoor life and a tidy profit, all within a landscape of snow-capped mountains and foothills. Often living in elaborate homes set amid the groves, the ranchers were of the gentleman variety, originating from Back East.

At their peak during the first decades of this century, the groves made up what was called the Inland Empire, which carpeted the foothills of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains, from Pasadena to Redlands, Riverside and Redlands were the principal cities in this agricultural area. Since World War II, the acreage occupied by groves has been reduced by a combination of rising production costs, increasing taxes and the sale of land to developers for single-family houses. But there still are hundreds of acres of land devoted to the navel orange, and they form one of the least celebrated, most evocative aspects of Southern California. The areas can be visited on a day trip from Los Angeles.

The great pleasure is to drive through the orange groves, generally in the direction of the hills or mountains. The secret of finding the older places, in Redlands, for example, is to look for windbreaks of eucalyptus or clusters of palms, planted decades ago and now mature. Being out on the road leads the traveler to pockets of old California — houses, outbuildings, packing sheds, fruit stands — about which even many native Southern Californians know little.

In Redlands, sites open to the public include the chateau-like Kimberly Crest mansion and the very Victorian Morey Mansion — homes associated with the citrus industry. Some years ago, the threatened Edwards Mansion, built in 1890, was removed to a grove of its own, behind the San Bernardino County Museum, and is now an elaborate nine-room Victorian restaurant that features the history of the area with dishes that feature the orange. In Riverside, the Victorian Bettner house of 1892, now the Riverside Heritage House, can be visited; unfortunately, the venerable Mission Inn is closed for a two-year-long conversion into what is described as a world-class hotel. In Corona, two citrus ranches are open to the public.

From Los Angeles, there are three routes into the Inland Empire. The least interesting and quickest is the Foothill Freeway. The second is Foothill Boulevard, also known as Route 66 from its dustier, more romantic days. A way of combining some efficiency and some color is, perhaps, to take the Foothill Freeway to an eastern segment of Foothill Boulevard, in the Claremont-Inland area, where remains of the citrus belt.

The most romantic and appropriate way into the orange country, however, is the



A citrus-belt building in native stone.

Joseph Giovannini

railroad: Amtrak trains from Los Angeles Union Station leave downtown twice a day for Pomona and San Bernardino, which is about 15 miles from Riverside.

The orange as a symbol of Los Angeles goes back nearly 200 years, to Spanish California. The San Gabriel Mission outside Los Angeles and, later, many Southern California ranchos had orange trees long before California became a state, though the orange was never a major crop during the mission and rancho periods.

The navel orange itself — imported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Brazil — was introduced in this area only around 1875. It was especially well suited to the drier, hotter foothill areas, from Pasadena through Claremont to Redlands, where there was sufficient water, good loamy or clay soil and little frost. The navel spread quickly from the original parent trees, one of which is alive in Riverside, fenced and commemorated with a plaque at the corner of Magnolia and Arlington Avenues.

The other great Southern California orange, the Valencia, was introduced in 1876, and grew well along the cooler coastal belt through Santa Barbara, Ventura, Orange and San Diego counties.

Especially in Highland and East Highland, Redlands and the Riverside area, there are still spacious homes surrounded by productive groves. Some of the homes are Victorian and Craftsman-style; others, especially toward Claremont, are made of the granite fieldstone "quarried" from fields cleared for planting. While the Victorian houses expressed concerns about propriety and status, the Craftsman and bungalow houses demonstrated a respect for health, hard work and the land.

Near the groves, there are industrial pack-

ing houses that are part of this ecology — voluminous structures covered in corrugated metal sheets that turn incandescent under the high California sun. The packing houses are along the railroad tracks that helped open up the area to development. Some of these packing houses have recently acquired a new lease on life, having been bought by large food conglomerates.

In Redlands, there are many of the large houses, of this prosperous grove society. Most have passed into the new era of historic preservation, such as Kimberly Crest and the Morey Mansion, though they are preserved as houses rather than as parts of groves. The groves often have been eroded by subdivision or simple neglect. Unfortunately, there has been little commitment on the part of planning commissions in most of these cities and towns to preserve the groves as a part of the area's heritage and environment. One effort is the Edwards Mansion restaurant in Redlands. Though somewhat self-conscious, it represents a preservation victory that goes beyond the house to suggest the ideal food ecology — a substantial house within a substantial grove, the source of the wealth, and the object of the wealth.

**W**EST of Redlands, near La Verne, is the Upland-Claremont area. Here, besides the groves, which still exist in spots north of Foothill Boulevard, there are the best of the region's stone houses, built during the first two decades of the century primarily by professional masons, in signature stone patterns. At first, some of the houses were conserved into styles derived from the East.

Perhaps the most beautiful of these stone buildings was that done just before World War I for the Pitzer family on North Towne Avenue at Baseline Road, an expansive hacienda-type bungalow with an arched porch, large boulder pillars supporting a trellis and a Spanish tile roof. The house has a central courtyard. The stones are large, and carefully picked, matched and placed. The apparently rustic nature of the exterior did not stop the architect from including the latest conveniences of the 1910s inside, including a vacuum system built into the walls.

Not far from the Pitzer House are several other stone structures, including the water pumping stations, barns and other ranch out-buildings. In these areas new housing tracts have taken their toll, but there are still many houses left where stone is featured in porches and chimneys. As yet, all are privately owned and cannot be visited inside. They remain, nonetheless, a significant feature of this landscape.

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Arkadenhof (tel. 1515).  
CONCERTS — Brünner Philharmonie — July 23: Peter Vronsky conductor, André Navarra cello (Dvorak, Handel).  
July 25: Claus Peter Flor conductor (Handel, Haydn).

INTERNATIONAL THEATRE (tel. 31.62.72).  
THEATRE — July 22-24: "Cloud Nine" (Churchill).  
July 24-26: "The Matchmaker" (Wilden).  
Kunsthof (tel. 57.96.63).

EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "1984 — Looking Ahead to 2000."  
To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."  
Schönbrunn Theatre (tel. 85.98.33).

OPERA — July 20 and 24: "The Barber of Seville" (Paisiello).  
Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.96.32).  
THEATRE — July 20, 21, 24, 25: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).  
Volksoper (tel. 53.24.0).

OPERA — July 24 and 26: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).

## ENGLAND

CHICHESTER, Theater Festival (tel. 78.13.12).

## WEEKEND

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## THEATRE — July 20: "Anthony and Cleopatra" (Shakespeare).

July 24-27: "The Philanthropist" (Hampton).

CLYDEBOURNE, Opera Festival (tel. 81.24.11).  
July 20, 22, 24, 26: "Albert Herring" (Britten).  
July 21 and 23: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 638.41.41).  
CONCERT — July 21: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, James Todd conductor, Sir Yehudi Menuhin violin (Beethoven).

THEATRE — July 20, 24, 25: "Hamlet" (Shakespeare).  
July 22 and 23: "Henry V" (Shakespeare).

July 25: "Red Noses" (Barnes).  
London Coliseum (tel. 836.31.61).  
BALLET — July 20-23: "Swan Lake" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).

July 25: "La Fille mal gardée" (Ashton, Tchaikovsky).  
July 25 and 26: "Birthday Offering" (Ashton, Glazunov).  
Theatre Royal, Covent Garden (tel. 821.13.13).

EXHIBITION — To August 18: "Paintings by Francis Bacon: 1944 to Present."  
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 589.43.71).

EXHIBITIONS — To October 22: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collection: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru."  
To September 15: "English Caricature 1600 to the Present."  
To September 15: "Louis Vuitton: A Journey through Time."  
Wigmore Hall (tel. 935.21.41).

CONCERTS — July 20: Pamocha String Quartet of Prague (Dvorak, Mozart).  
July 21: Nash Ensemble (Brahms, Dvorak).

RECEITALS — July 21: Jakob Lindberg lute (Molinaro, Pizzini).  
July 23: Brigitte Fassbender soprano, Irwin Gage piano (Berg, Schumann).  
July 24: Roger Woodward piano (Chopin).

July 25: Edward Wulfsong violin, John Lenehan piano (Brahms, Prokofiev).  
July 26: Paul Coker piano (Beethoven, Tippett).

STRAITFORD, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel. 29.56.23).  
THEATRE — July 20 and 22: "As You Like It" (Shakespeare).  
July 20, 23, 25, 26: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Shakespeare).  
July 24 and 25: "Troilus and Cressida."

## FRANCE

ADIX-EN-PROVENCE, Festival de l'Art Lyrique et de Musique (tel. 23.37.81).

## OPERA — July 20: "Orfeo" (Monteverdi).

July 21: "Le Paradis et la Perle" (Schumann).

July 22: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart).  
CONCERT — July 21: Instrumental Ensemble and Choir of the Royal Chapel, Philippe Herreweghe conductor (Mozart).

ARLES, International Photography Festival (tel. 96.76.06).  
EXHIBITIONS — To July 31: "Power of Photography."  
To Aug. 30: "David Hockney," retrospective.

To Sept. 15: "Disciples of Aase Adams."  
To Sept. 30: "F. Fontana, S. Bowman, Herve."

AVIGNON, Festival (tel. 86.24.43).  
DANCE — July 18-22: Merce Cunningham Dance Company. "Les Ballets Armistage" (Armistage).  
July 23-27: Kamine Sports Company. "Les Ballets Armistage" (Armistage).  
July 28: Odette Dubois Company. "Une Heure d'Amour" (Armistage).

COMINGES, Festival (tel. 88.32.00).  
RECEITALS — July 20: Gunnar Idén-stein organ (Bach, Dupré, Ravel).  
July 23: Jean-Pierre Waller violin, Aldo Ciccolini piano (Schubert, Brahms, Franck).  
July 25: Marie-Claire Alain organ (Bach, Mendelssohn).

NICE, Galerie d'Art Contemporain (tel. 92.37.11).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Tou Ben."  
Galerie des Ponchettes (tel. 92.31.24).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Claude and Francois-Xavier Lallande."  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Nash Ensemble (Brahms, Dvorak)."

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 77.12.37).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Waller violin, Aldo Ciccolini piano (Schubert, Brahms, Franck)."  
July 23: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).  
July 25: "Macbeth" (Verdi).  
July 26: "Norma" (Bellini).

STUTTGART, National Theatre (tel. 203.24.44).  
Stuttgart Ballet, July 21: "Don Giovanni" (Bajart, Chopin).  
OPERA — July 20: "Wilhelm Tell" (Schiller).

## GERMANY

BAYREUTH, Wagner Festival (tel. 202.21.1).

OPERA — July 25: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner).  
July 26: "Parsifal" (Wagner).

MÜNICH, National Theatre (tel. 18.85.11).  
OPERA — July 20 and 24: "Arabella" (R. Strauss).  
July 21: "La Traviata" (Verdi).  
July 23: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).  
July 25: "Macbeth" (Verdi).  
July 26: "Norma" (Bellini).

STUTTGART, National Theatre (tel. 203.24.44).  
Stuttgart Ballet, July 21: "Don Giovanni" (Bajart, Chopin).  
OPERA — July 20: "Wilhelm Tell" (Schiller).

## GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel. 322.14.59).

JAZZ — July 22 and 23: Herbie Hancock Quintet.  
OPERA — July 20: "Macbeth" (Verdi).  
July 21: "King Priam" (Tippett).

## IRELAND

DUBLIN, Abbey Theatre (tel. 74.45.05).

THEATRE — To Aug. 3: "The Drums of Father Ned" (O'Casey).  
Civic Museum (tel. 77.16.42).  
EXHIBITION — Through July: "Jimmy O'Dea."

NATIONAL GALLERY (tel. 60.85.33).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 24: "Music in Painting."  
National Library (tel. 76.55.21).  
EXHIBITION — Through July: "Irish Heritage."

PEACOCK THEATRE (tel. 74.45.05).  
BALLET — July 20: Dublin City Ballet.

## ITALY

GENOVA, International Ballet Festival (tel. 59.16.97).  
BALLET — July 20 and 21: Ballet National de Marseille. "A Zizi Con Amore" (Petipa).  
July 25-28: The Dance Theatre of Harlem. "Swan Lake" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).  
July 29: "Volunteers" (Tcheli, Poulenc).  
VENICE, Museo Correr (tel. 256.52).  
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Le Veneziane Possibili."

PALAZZO FORTUCCI (tel. 70.09.95).  
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Hors, Photographie, 1931-1984."

VERONA, Arena di Verona (tel. 25.20.20).  
BALLET — July 20 and 26: "Giselle" (Adam).  
OPERA — July 21: "Aida" (Verdi).

## JAPAN

TOKYO, Goto Museum (tel. 703.66.61).

EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Chinese Pottery from Han to Ming dynasties."  
Kokuritsu Noh-gakudo (tel. 423.13.31).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 18: "Noh Masks."  
National Museum of Modern Art (tel. 214.25.61).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Modigliani Exhibition."  
Okura Shokoku Museum (tel. 583.07.81).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "Indian Ink Paintings and Ceramics."  
Shinjuku Bunka Center (tel. 350.11.41).

CONCERT — July 21: Shimeji Nihon Symphony Orchestra, Kotaro Sato conductor (Rimsky-Nikorsky, Prokofiev).  
Saitama Museum of Art (tel. 470.10.75).

## EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Brilliant Cut Glass."

Taiikukan Gymnasium (tel. 408.61.91).  
CIRCUS — To July 28: Bolshoi Circus.  
Zait Photo Salon (tel. 246.13.70).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Tsukuba City."

## NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Amsterdam Museum of History (tel. 25.58.22).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Imagination Seizes Power: a brief survey of European protest movements in the 60's."  
Art Theater (tel. 25.94.95).

THEATRE — To July 28: American Repertory Theatre. "Piaf" (Gems).  
Koninklijk Paleis op de Dam (tel. 24.86.98).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "French Bibliographic History in The Netherlands."  
Maison Descartes (tel. 22.61.54).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Descartes and The Netherlands."  
Nieuwe Kerk (tel. 23.64.32).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 29: "Out and About in Amsterdam: From the Fairgrounds to the Theater, 1780-1815."  
To Aug. 30: "Anarchism in France and The Netherlands."  
Rijksmuseum (tel. 73.21.21).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Rembrandt's drawings."  
Stedelijk Museum (tel. 24.23.11).

THEATRE — July 28-28: "The Spanish Brabantier" (Bredere), English Speaking Theatre Amsterdam.  
Van Gogh Museum (tel. 76.48.81).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 11: "Les fleurs du mal" Félien Rops and Charles Baudelaire.  
Westerkerk (tel. 24.77.66).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "The World of Anne Frank, 1929-1945."

## PORTUGAL

ESTORIL, Music Festival (tel. 268.39.00).

RECITALS — July 20 and 22: Paul Tortelier cello (Bach).  
SINTRA, Festival (tel. 923.39.19).  
EXHIBITION — To July 30: "Lisbon 1845."  
Regional Museum (tel. 923.39.18).  
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Christine Hébert."

## SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery of Modern Art (tel. 556.89.21).

## EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "J. P. Pissarro, 1871-1935."

National Portrait Gallery (tel. 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Treasures of Fyvie."

## SPAIN

MADRID, Museo Español de Arte Contemporáneo (tel. 449.24.33).  
EXHIBITION — To July 31: "La Tomassello."  
Palacio de Velázquez y Cristal (tel. 274.77.75).

EXHIBITION — To July 22: "Spanish Sculpture 1930-1936."  
SAN SEBASTIAN, Jazz Festival (tel. 42.31.80).  
July 20 and 21: Joe Williams and The Count Basie Orchestra.  
Scott Hamilton, Sam R. Arden, Johnny Winter, Kenny Drew, Wood Shaw, Slide Hampton.

STOCKHOLM, Drottningholm Opera Theatre (tel. 60.82.25).  
OPERA — July 20, 23, 25: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart).  
July 22, 24, 26: "The Escape from



## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Flying Virgin Atlantic: Quality and Razzmatazz

by Roger Collis

WHAT do cut-price air fares, a luxurious home on a private Caribbean island and an attempt to break the record for the fastest trans-Atlantic sea crossing have in common? They all figure in the business plans of 34-year-old rock music multimillionaire, Richard Branson, founder of the Virgin Entertainment group that launched Virgin Atlantic, the maverick airline, a year ago.

Branson is a consummate publicist with an exalted sense of timing. Three weeks ago Virgin Atlantic, which flies its single Boeing 747 between Gatwick and Newark, celebrated its first anniversary with characteristic razzmatazz. At the same time, Branson announced he is throwing open his 74-acre island to showbiz and corporate high fliers as a vacation and conference retreat. And next week, weather permitting, Branson will attempt to crew the Virgin Atlantic Challenger, a 65-foot, 4,000-horsepower catamaran, which should win back the record for Britain in a high-speed dash from the Ambrose Light Vessel to the Scilly Isles off the southwest tip of England. Target time for the crossing is 66 hours. This would clip nearly 16 hours off the existing record set in 1952 by the liner United States.

According to Branson, sponsorships and TV and video rights have so far covered all but \$150,000 of the £2 million (about \$2.8 million) needed to finance the project. While major airlines make do with advertising, Virgin Atlantic should get millions of dollars of free publicity from TV coverage during the crossing. That's the "upside," as Branson likes to say. The downside is presumably the danger of hitting an underwater iceberg—a "growler," which can't be detected by radar—at 60 miles an hour.

This is the pioneering spirit that has propelled Virgin Atlantic into a second year of operations. Says Branson: "It's gone very well. Our initial investment was a third of our profits in the first year's trading—half of what British Caledonian made last year."

Virgin has taken a cautious step-by-step approach to the airline business. It had an option to hand the plane back to Boeing at the end of the first, second and third years. ("We can never be sure we won't have the same problems that Laker had. We've made sure that we can bow out gracefully and pay off our ticket holders should that ever happen," Branson says.) But today the airline has residual rights to a 747-200, which has gone up in value by \$1.3 million. Branson has ordered a second plane for delivery in June 1986. This will add four more flights a week to New York and open up a new route to Miami. Virgin now flies a feeder service between Gatwick and Maastricht, the Netherlands, at a round-trip fare of £150, and Branson would like to fly into Amsterdam.

"But we're not going to attempt to become a major international airline unless governments change the monopoly rules," he says. Branson says he went for a quality rather than a no-frills product because he wanted to appeal to the business as well as the leisure market. "The actual cost of creating a really quality airline is not much more than running a downmarket service. People's Express makes about \$4 million by charging for food and baggage. But in relation to turnover of 50-60 million a year, it's much better to get another £25 million in load factor."

Branson chose a 747-200 because it can carry a full load of freight as well as 460 passengers. "We put in seats with an extra two inches of room and trained 150 new girls rather than girls who'd seen it all before—and mixed them with experienced people, so as to have a fresh approach. We put in the best sound and video systems with electronic headphones in both classes. And better food. For example, we serve garlic bread separate-

ly and fresh fruit salad. It doesn't cost much more, but people remember."

One sincere compliment Virgin has had was in a leaked report from British Airways. According to Steve Harvey, managing director of Inflight Radio in London: "A couple of months after they started, BA sent a manager to check out their flight. His report said that in virtually every sense, Virgin Atlantic had more style, more charisma and was a more enjoyable flight than British Airways. Inflight entertainment was part of it. There's style and flair attached to Virgin which must stem from the European image."

Virgin has 14 so-called "upper class" seats in the upstairs cabin along with a lounge and stand-up bar. There's live entertainment throughout the plane. The fare is less than half that of first class and slightly less than

## Business style is one of cautious pioneering

business class on other airlines. Right now, for example, the "upper class" round-trip fare from London to New York is £398, compared with £2,058 in first class and £1,024 in business class on British Airways. Passengers in "upper class" get free helicopter service at Newark and a free economy ticket (which they can use any time) handed to them on boarding the plane. "It's a direct bribe," Branson says.

Virgin's economy class is one of the cheapest ways to fly the Atlantic. It is an unrestricted ticket. Round-trip is £378 on weekdays and £358 on weekends, compared with £758 on BA. This is even cheaper than BA's midweek, APEX fare of £384, which is bedecked with restrictions. In winter, Virgin has what it calls a "space class" fare, up front of the main cabin. This is slightly more expensive than economy, but guarantees an empty seat next to you.

Many of the major airlines have gone into the hotel business. Virgin has The Island, a groovy alternative to the "total travel packages" offered by its competitors.

The Island (Necker is its proper name on the map) is the most northerly and remote of the 50 or so British Virgin Islands. It is 35 minutes by speedboat from the airport on Beef Island, which is connected to the main island and capital, Tortola, by a causeway. The nearest international gateway is San Juan, Puerto Rico (35 minutes by island airlines) to which there are direct flights by Lufthansa (Frankfurt), Iberia (Madrid) and Eastern (New York and Miami).

Branson bought The Island (uninhabited except for goats, the odd rock musician and his staff) for \$300,000 seven years ago, he has since built a luxurious hilltop house in Balise style with accommodation for up to 20 people. There are superb views of the four beaches and eight other islands. Branson originally intended it as a vacation home, but as he has only spent a total of two weeks there, he decided to throw it open for others—at a price. You can rent the house and island for \$5,500 a day, all in, including food, drink and recreation.

If you need any more persuasion, Branson offers you a free round-trip in the upper cabin of Virgin Atlantic. Unfortunately, he doesn't yet fly quite all the way. Although he admits, "The only reason we're doing Miami is because of The Island."

Branson affects mild annoyance that he can't take his family to The Island this Christmas because Robert de Niro has booked it. But he might just be kidding.

Dance in France *Continued from page 5*

prise the composer's "Holidays" Symphony, the separate movements of which refer to holidays, including Independence Day. Yet Ives was not James's contemporary. Moreover, James excelled himself in London and his view of American innocence does not square with Ives's sophisticated populism—the view of a man very much at home in America.

James's sense of place in "Washington Square" is not that of Ives's ironic picnic grounds. True, James's New York society, with pretensions to gentility, may have been rooted in a crude money-making culture. Morris Townsend, Catherine Sloper's suitor, is interested only in money. But the story is an intimate one and it could have been a perfect ballet for Antony Tudor, as Nureyev has sensed in the interior scenes. In fact, the four characters' conflicting feelings are best rendered in a Tudor-like passage, set to Ives's "Unanswered Question."

Nevertheless, the overall effect is of heavy static theater. Nureyev had a literary collaborator for the scenario, Jean-Claude Carrière, and Antoni Tàrré, a Spanish painter, is responsible for the overly grandiose facades—one of which opens up to show the townhouse interior. Nicholas Georgiadis's septa costumes for the social-comment scenes successfully move away from realism although the grotesque masks for the black characters are indefensible. There are good touches. When the marching band bursts onstage, Nureyev's choreography is vividly alive. A word also for Monique Loudières as the heroine and Ghislaine Thesmar as her aunt.

The same program featured the 20-year-old Sylvie Guillem, recently promoted to the rank of étoile, displaying her hyper-extended, extreme développés in Kenneth MacMill-

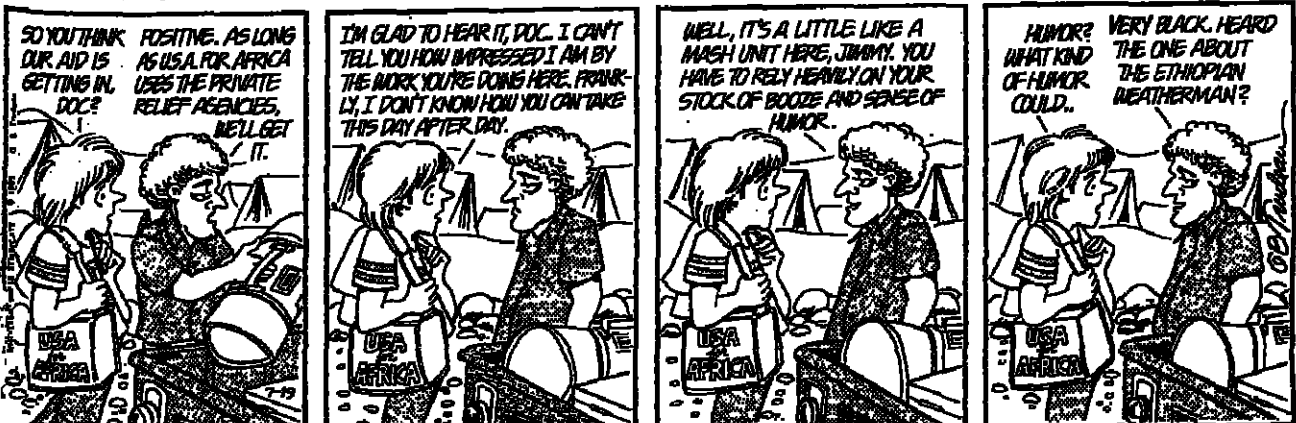
lan's "Song of the Earth" and in Maurice Béjart's new duet, "Mouvement-Rythme-Étude." Eric Vu-An, an intense and polished dancer, partnered her in this post-Robbins encounter between two dancers who meet and part. A sensation since she won the top prize in the 1983 Varna competition, Guillem has only to step on a stage to take it over. Loose-hipped within a natural flow, her dancing has a cool presence, mysterious in the way Allegre Kent's was.

MEANWHILE, two Lifar revivals proved more than curious. The Ballet Théâtre Français de Nancy presented Sylviane Bayard (a guest) and Patrick Armand in "Aubade," the 1946 ballet to Poulenc's score, in which Diana very visibly turns Acton into a deer. If most of the choreography seemed conventional, there were twists and archaic images that were not.

How much of Lifar's choreography was actually performed by Plietskaya (now also director of the Rome Opera Ballet) in "Phèdre," to Georges Auric's music, is debatable. Nearing 60, she still stands firmly on toe and retains her grandiloquent presence. The ballet is worth seeing for Cocteau's concept. Each dramatic episode is introduced by a *tableau vivant* within a small theater onstage. The curtains are drawn, for instance, to reveal Hippolytus against Brassai. Hippolytus, by the way, wears a chariot costume to match his leotard, just as the character, Oenone, is topped in lavender to match her costume. The male ensemble, in apocryphal jeans around with flexed biceps. Like all Cocteau ballets, this one is fascinating.

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## DOONESBURY



## TRAVEL

## Edinburgh: Relics of Independence

by Vivian Lewis

EDINBURGH—Anywhere in Edinburgh, the castle looks down on you. With its Old Town, it is a brooding relic of the independent kingdom of Scotland, with princes and court, preachers and populace, all huddled together on the spiny, impregnable hilltop running from Edinburgh Castle to Holyrood Palace, the Royal Mile. The castle ceased to be a seat of power after the defeat of Bonnie Prince Charlie, its defenses shattered when the Nor Loch was drained in 1766.

With the loch filled, Edinburgh could expand beyond the Auld Reekie, the original hilltop. A square mile of reclaimed land was developed by purist Georgian enlightened city planning, at the price of political power. The shopping area of Princes Street, the Mound on which the Royal Gallery stands (made of dredged earth), the stately squares and elegant crescents, the open vistas and lovely gardens of the 18th-century New Town, could only be built because Scotland was no longer an independent country, nor Edinburgh its capital. Even the names of streets show the Hanoverian hold: George, Frederick and Hanover streets, Charlotte Square, York Place.

A modern visitor to Edinburgh should walk from the Scott Memorial on Princes Street, part of the 19th-century process by which Scotland became the land of home-grown folklore, bagpipes and kilts. Veneration of the country's first major novelist marks the transition from Scotland the Brave to Scotland the Cuir. Sir Walter Scott is commemorated by the largest monument on Princes Street—a sort of Victorian, Gothic-revival spaceship in which he is depicted sitting with a dog preparing for lift-off.

To reach the earliest building in the city takes a strong-legged climb to the castle from the New Town. It is a tiny white chapel in the middle of a courtyard among the crenelated buildings and walls that owe more to Victorian imagination than medieval defense. The minuscule oratory of St. Margaret, a Scottish queen so unlike the others that she was canonized (her predecessor was Lady Macbeth) is a serene 12th-century relic of the first queen to wear plaid and the first Scot to become exercised about the strict observance of the Sabbath.

In the Royal Chambers of the castle, the room where James VI (later James I of England) was born by Mary Stuart, is one of the interesting sights. The bulk of the castle was so substantially altered a century ago that now some of it is considered to be of architectural merit as Victorian. It houses a ceremonial badge of Scottish regional history. As at Carnarvon in Wales, costume regimens have become a proxy for outlawed nationalism. There is another dog memorial, to a regimental mutt who survived the Charge of the Light Brigade but not London traffic.

EVERYTHING is downhill from here, so a good look over the neat squares of the New Town to the Firth of Forth should precede it. A first-sight walk down the Royal Mile is the stair-filled house of Lady Stair, now a museum to Scottish writers like Robert Burns, Robert Louis Stevenson and the ubiquitous Sir Walter, commemorated by many walking sticks. The 11th stair between the Robb's Burns floor and the Scott floor is higher than the others—so a housebreaker will stumble and be known.

Lady Stair's House is in a close, a typical Edinburgh alley perpendicular to the Royal Mile. (A wind is an alley open at the end.) In Edinburgh, the word "tenement" went from describing a form of property tenure to being a description of a crowded slum apartment building. A typical six-story walk-up, another Edinburgh invention, is Gladstone's Land, a series of six four-room apartments over an arcade and a shop on the ground floor, each inhabited by a whole family plus servant (who slept in a sort of Murphy bed in the kitchen). Gladstone himself lived up two corkscrew flights of stairs so he could rent out the more desirable floor.

The surprises of 17th-century lifestyle is that it wasn't all that dour and dreary. The large front room (bedroom for the parents plus sitting room) is decorated with magnificent, original 17th-century painted beams, showing bright-colored flowers and fruit, more Scandinavian than Scottish in feeling. Life may have been dirty (there's a privy in the kitchen along with the tiny servant's bed) but it was pretty and colorful too.

Even John Knox's Presbyterian interior was brightly decorated, again with a painted ceiling, showing the devil. There's also a wall painting of what is said to be Adam and Eve complete with a mystery third party. Knox's 15th-century house is further down the Royal Mile, close to the Methuene Gate (now an arts center) through which the Jacobites entered the city in 1745.

The preacher's greatest target lived right on the bottom of the street, in Holyrood Palace, Mary Queen of Scots, who was about as unlike Queen Margaret as can be, lived in the older wing which, at least as restored by her great-grandson, Charles II, has a surprising similarity to a Loire château. Charles also installed the picture gallery of Scottish monarchs, 111 kings, all of whom have the pendulous nose and rosy mouth of Charles II himself.

Here in Holyrood there took place the conspiracy led by Mary's second husband to have her secretary dragged from her presence and murdered. You can visit both the room where the queen and Riccio were found, and the room below, where Lord Darnley's great bed, through which the murderers had come, and you can speculate on the motives for the murder which led to such a long train of murders.

Mary Stuart memorabilia in the palace includes two needlework plaques she em-



Edinburgh, with Princes Street at the right.

broidered. One shows a red-haired cat toying with a little gray mouse, teasing it but not putting it out of its terror. Done during Mary's captivity in England, it may be an allegory of her own treatment at the hands of red-headed Elizabeth I. There is also a spectacular, ruined 11th-12th century abbey church.

Before leaving the palace precincts, you might look in at the oldest continuously operated pub in the city, Jenny Ha, at Golfers' Land. The building is new but the business is an old one. The original landlord of the site was a shoemaker named John Peterson who built the close with money he won as partner of the Duke of York (later James VII and II) at golf. Calton Road (where the weaver met Nancy Whiskey in the song) and Fish Street will take you to the New Town without climbing the hill.

PRINCES PARK is full of benches donated by Scots abroad, among them ones from an American colonel, who set them up in honor of all his wives. Charlotte Square, the heart of Georgian Edinburgh, is now the financial district. At No. 7 on the north side of the traffic-filled square, the Scottish National Trust's Georgian house is the perfect counterpart for the 17th-century residences of the Mile. With two spacious floors on view, its gracious living contrasts with Gladstone's Land. But

even here there is still a touch of Scottish economy: The exterior stone is unpainted and gray, the stair uncarpeted, the silver in fact Sheffield plate.

Except during the festival, when they open Sunday afternoons, Edinburgh museums still observe St. Margaret's sabbatarianism. All are open weekdays from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission to the castle is the most expensive, at £2 (about \$2.80); at all the other sites you will get change from a pound note.

Edinburgh is a walker's town but if you cannot manage the hill, a taxi from Scott to the top will cost £1.

Edinburgh food is simple and reliable, but rarely memorable. At the castle end of the Mile, Cing (in a wynd off Boswell's Court) has both pub food and an upstairs restaurant. Salad and sandwich bars on the Mile have a health-food slant and a hippy air. In the New Town, Terrace Restaurant on Rose Street has a help-yourself salad bar and offers a choice of three roasts in the Carvery (about £10). If you must have a haggis, a traditional Scottish kitchen is The Laird's Corner, 26 Victoria Street; it also offers carry-out haggis (not tested by the writer).

Along the Royal Mile are several shops selling Shetland-type knits in unconventional styles, like 158 and 166 Canongate; prices are very reasonable for the flair and hand-labor involved.

Plaids and tweeds are sold throughout the city, and prices vary enormously. A woman's Harris tweed suit can cost from £35 up, a jacket from £45. It is worth comparison shopping, just as the Scots do themselves. Most shops will promise to reimburse the British value-added tax on exports.

For men, there is an alternative to the unwearable plaid tie: a decorated tie in more discreet pattern of the clan's crest pin. At Celtic Craft Center, Paisley Close (95-101 High Street), they will help you find your crest, and charge £5.50 (in polyester).

The Aberdeen whisky merchants William Catenhead have opened a branch at 172 Canongate (Royal Mile) selling 100 different single-malt unblended whiskies from 12 years old to older. Speyside doesn't taste like Campbeltown, and the experts can distinguish Islay from Highland malts. Also, the shop is not allowed to offer you tastes. Whiskies cost about £10 and up, and you can ship a case of 18 bottles out excise-free (although you will have to pay duty on arrival in most countries).

The Mile boasts antique shops specializing in maps, playing cards and Scottish kirsch, half a dozen art galleries and the purveyor of fudge to Princess Anne (too sweet even for the Fanny Farmer taste of our family princess).

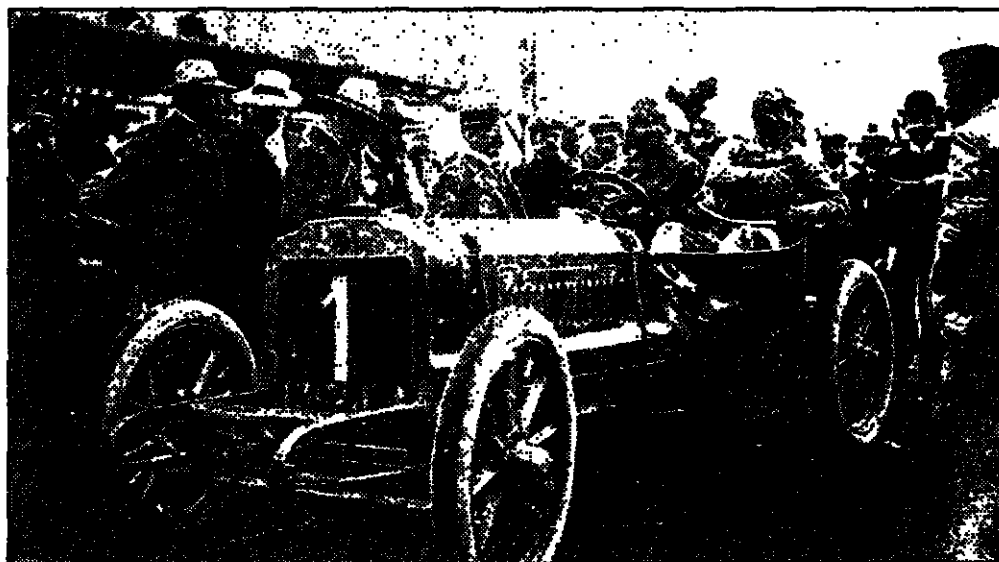
Vivian Lewis is a Paris-based journalist.

## Herald Tribune

The International Herald Tribune invites you to attend the 80th Anniversary of the

## GORDON BENNETT AUTOMOBILE CUP

Sunday, July 21, in the Auvergne countryside near Clermont-Ferrand, France.



In 1900, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune, created the first International Automobile Cup. The winner averaged 38.4 mph (61.9 kph) — despite a collision with a large Saint Bernard.

On Sunday, July 21, 1985, sixty cars built between 1903 and 1945 will participate in a Gordon Bennett Memorial Rally commemorating the 80th anniversary of the last Gordon Bennett Automobile Cup, held in 1905 in the Auvergne countryside near Clermont-Ferrand, France.

Participating cars from seven countries will drive the same 137 km route designated by the Michelin brothers for the 1905 race. Departure will be at 8 a.m.

from the Plaine de Laschamp, 14 km west of Clermont-Ferrand, on route 941A.

Regularity trials will start at 3 p.m. at the Circuit de Charade, a 4 km mountain racecourse just west of Clermont-Ferrand where several French Grand Prix have been held.

An exhibition on the 1905 Gordon Bennett Race will be open from July 15 to 25 at the Maison des Congrès in Clermont-Ferrand.

All events are organized by the Automobile Club d'Auvergne and will be free to the public. For additional information contact the International Herald Tribune in Paris, tel. 747 12 65, ext. 4566.

## Noteworthy Participants in the

## 1985 Gordon Bennett Memorial Rally

- 1903 de Dion-Bouton — Participant in the 1903 Paris-Madrid race.
- 1907 Fiat Mephistopheles — Set a world speed record in 1924: 146 mph (234.9 kph).
- 1908 Hutton — Winner of the Tourist Trophy in England in 1908.
- 1932 Peugeot 301 — Set a 24-hour speed record in 1932.
- 1932 Alfa Romeo 16 — Winner at Le Mans in 1932.



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Volcker Weighs the Risks

The Federal Reserve Board is now following a course that carries substantial risks. At a time when a gigantic borrowing boom is under way in America, the Fed has decided to tolerate the recent rapid expansion of the money supply. As it argues in its midyear review this week, any other decision would be riskier.

The Federal Reserve's intentions carry extraordinary weight currently, for it is the only moving part in the machinery that steers national economic policy. The Reagan administration, having created a gigantic budget deficit, is showing no great inclination to do much about it. Congress is struggling to bring the deficit under control, but the prospects for progress are not dramatic. Only the Fed continues to exert direct influence on the economy from week to week, as it pushes money into the banking system or pulls it out — with interest rates falling or rising in response.

Normally, when a borrowing boom gets under way, the Federal Reserve has a clear duty to restrain the money supply. A surge in borrowing generally comes late in the business cycle after a period of strong growth, when the economy is starting to overheat and signs of rising inflation appear. But that is not happening this year. One of the peculiarities of the Reagan administration's economic strategy is that it has inadvertently unlinked supply from demand in America. Previously, when demand rose rapidly, industrial production kept pace,

and that is where the inflationary dangers became visible. But now, when demand rises, an increasing share of it is met by production in other countries. Inflation stays relatively low — and unemployment stays high.

Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, made that point to a congressional committee this week. Demand has been rising at the brisk annual rate of more than 4 percent so far this year, but the output of goods and services has been rising at only 1.5 percent or less. The difference between the two figures lies in the rising American trade deficit. It is being financed by borrowed money.

While some parts of the economy are prospering mightily, others — those that must compete with the imports — are under great pressure, with low profits and low production. In these circumstances the Fed fears, with reason, that any sudden tightening of the money supply would produce a sharp recession.

The Fed would clearly like to see Congress reduce the budget deficit. It would like to see the dollar's exchange rate continue to come down and the trade deficit narrow. But as long as the dollar stays high, industrial production stays sluggish and inflation stays low, Mr. Volcker says that the Fed is not inclined to restrain money severely despite the borrowing boom. It is taking chances but, as Mr. Volcker argues, it has no acceptable alternative.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## After a Brush With Cancer

So dread is the very thought of cancer that many people were no doubt stunned and saddened at the first word that cancer had been found in the intestinal tumor removed from President Reagan on Saturday. Yet his doctors immediately went on to report that all of the malignancy had been removed and that Mr. Reagan has an excellent chance to recover quickly and completely, to return to his former level of activity and to live a good and long life. All of us surely wish that that will be so.

In speaking of Mr. Reagan's medical prospects, the doctors referred to percentages. They said, for instance, that there is "greater than a 50-percent chance" of a complete cure. On the calculator that each of us carries in his head, that can produce the doleful conclusion that the president has as much as a 50-percent chance of more sickness. But that sort of calculation leaves out the consideration that Mr. Reagan is already at an age where he is, at least theoretically, vulnerable to assorted illnesses. Perhaps the correct conclusion is that he is in his 70s but is also basically healthy. Those are the two things that the American people knew about his physical condition

when they re-elected him less than a year ago. In this respect, not much has changed.

What we know about Mr. Reagan's cancer comes chiefly from the accounts given by his doctors in the last few days. They are medical men, but the implications of their analyses are profoundly political in the way they affect public confidence. Once again, it appears, the president has been well served in his choice of doctors. We speak not so much of their medical skills, which it is for others to judge, as of the evident clarity and candor they have displayed in their appearances before journalists. At a time when a 74-year-old president has had a brush with cancer, nothing is more useful and necessary than the public's conviction that the doctors are competent and intend to practice a vigilant watch on their patient, and also that they are telling the public everything that is on the public's mind to ask.

Ronald Reagan has been beating the odds and prevailing over 50-percent chances for as long as we can remember. It is a distinguishing mark of the man, and we are confident that this case will be no different.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

First the assassin's bullets, then the shadow of cancer. President Reagan has defied both grim threats with good fortune and remarkable serenity. No major operation on an elderly patient can be assumed free of risk, but Mr. Reagan seems to be recovering rapidly. There seems every reasonable likelihood that he has stepped clear of his brush with cancer and will continue his term in full health. That is excellent news for him and for the nation.

The Reagan White House this time avoided the confusion of authority in the hours after the 1981 assassination attempt. No secretary of state misleadingly proclaimed himself in charge, and there was no doubt about who held authority while Mr. Reagan lay helpless in surgery. The president transferred his powers to Vice President George Bush from the moment he underwent anesthesia, and he reclaimed them on recovery later on Saturday.

Despite the orderliness of the process under the 25th Amendment, the White House invoked it with curious reluctance. It delayed informing Mr. Bush that he was acting president until after the fact, and the president's strangely worded letter stressed that he was "not intending to set a precedent." Precedent

or, the transfer procedure should become routine on similar occasions.

Mr. Reagan's doctors at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center merit praise for a successful operation and public accounting. But there are questions about the prior treatment. Why was the large polyp not discovered earlier? Why was the whole colon not examined after detection of the first small polyp, removed in May last year, or the second, removed last March? Some reassurance is needed that presidents are getting the best medical care, however pressing their duties or political agendas.

No illness is timely, but Mr. Reagan's could have come at much worse moments. His recovery will no doubt interfere with his plans to lead Congress toward a major deficit reduction and tax reform. But he had already scheduled a three-week vacation in August at his ranch. He should be well recovered to keep his date with Mikhail Gorbachev, in November. Just a few hours after coming round from his colon operation, Mr. Reagan seized back with alacrity the powers he had transferred to Mr. Bush. His zest for life and office is the best possible sign that he will successfully fulfill both.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Reagan Has Work Yet to Do

The presidency of the United States is not like the leadership of the Soviet Union. There is no clucking bureaucracy which can render a steady stream of mail and void for months on end. There is a constant need not only to keep abreast of events but to be endlessly seen on television as commanding those events. Mr. Reagan, moreover, has a diary chock full of challenges. He hasn't got a budget yet. His tax reform crusade has barely begun and will get nowhere without his personal commitment. Mr. Gorbachev awaits him in November. Beyond that the midterm elections move ever closer. He cannot afford to be out of the firing line for more than a few weeks. If he doesn't seem to be fully in charge and fully active by the middle of September, we may begin to witness a rapid draining away of authority.

Ronald Reagan, with more than three years left as leader of the Western world, could then become a neglected ceremonial figure, while beneath him the challenges for power next time, and those who serve them on the White House staff, will begin to scramble for the authority that has left the Oval Office.

— The Guardian (London).

## FROM OUR JULY 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: Aeroplanes to Replace Autos?

PARIS — Comte Jacques de Lesseps, the French aviator, is convinced that the aeroplane has commercial value. "On the big farms of the West," he said to a Herald correspondent, "a man with a Bleriot, rising and descending anywhere, would be able to cover all his property in a short time." The remark reminds one of the practical results achieved by the aeroplane, and calls up a vision of a time when farmers may make the daily round of great farms in aeroplanes. It also makes one wonder whether another period of abandonment may not be awaiting the highways which fell asleep when the train vanquished the stage coach, and were recalled to life by the automobile. Comte de Lesseps believes aeroplanes will soon be as common as automobiles.

1935: Selassie Calls Abyssinia to War  
ADDIS ABABA — Haile Selassie, Emperor of Abyssinia, made a stirring address to his people [on July 18], calling upon young and old to unite and if necessary to die "in a common resistance to the invader." Speaking before an assembly of the chiefs and notables of the land, he denounced Italy's ambitions. "For 40 years Italy has been nourishing a desire to conquer Ethiopia. After attacking the Ethiopians an escort of the Anglo-Ethiopian boundary commission at Wal-Wal, on our territory, last December, she is now asking for reparation. If no peaceful solution is found, Ethiopia will place her destinies in the hands of God. It is far better to die free than to live as slaves. We are poor, but we shall show the world how a people can die in defense of its sovereignty."

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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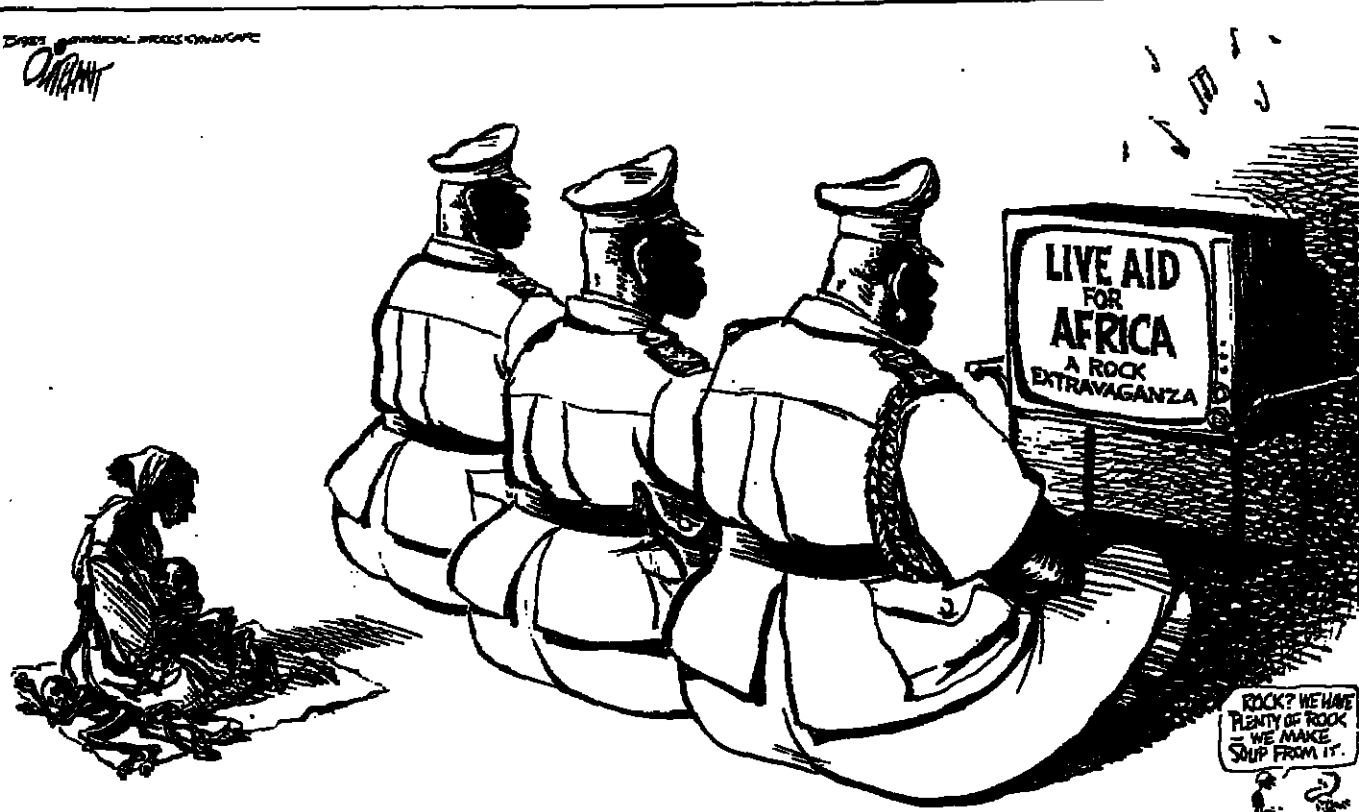
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## Sweeping Away a Few More Myths About Africa

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — "If the hungry could eat words, Africa would recover," observed a BBC commentator earlier this year. For all the words spoken, written and sung, what have we learned?

Quite a bit, as a matter of fact. Not least, some myths have been shattered:

• The myth that famine stalks the continent because of climatic changes. The truth is that we do not know if the climate in Africa is becoming drier. The majority of meteorologists would subscribe to the view of the Canadian climatologist Kenneth Hare, who wrote last year that the recent droughts are part of "a natural fluctuation." He added, however, that "it is not inconceivable — though still unlikely — that human interference may be prolonging and intensifying the dry spells natural to the climate." One thing we can be sure of: Bad agricultural practices do not make good use of the rain that falls.

• The myth that Africa cannot feed itself. As recently as 1970, Africa was self-sufficient in food. Other continents, not least Asia, have gone through crises of food production and are now well out of them. While it is true that Africa as a whole has poorer soils than Asia and a water table that is much lower, which makes irrigation more difficult, there is still great room for improvement. The rich soils of Chad alone, with the right techniques, could feed the entire Sahel.

• The myth that Africa is overwhelmed by population growth. In some countries the rates of population growth are faster than anywhere else in the world, yet Africa as a whole is not overpopulated. The average population density is 16 per square kilometer, compared with 100 per square kilometer for China and 25 for India. In some parts of the continent the population is so thinly spread that it is difficult to organize activity on a reasonable economic scale.

• The myth that pastoralists' overstocking has produced erosion and desertification. The distinguished anthropologist Mervyn Herskovits argued in 1926 that East African herders were locked into elaborate social and political systems that forced them to maximize the size of their herds, irrespective of the damage to the environment. Present evidence suggests that herds are not usually too large, that herding keeps many areas from regressing into unproductive bush and that grasslands can recover from overgrazing more quickly than is commonly supposed, as long as they are not on easily erodible hillsides. There is no convincing evidence of widespread desertification caused by pastoralism. Nevertheless, there are, in times of drought, temporary spasms of overgrazing that wreak great havoc.

• The myth that most aid has been spent on agricultural development. After the 1968-1973 drought, donors and local governments pledged that their number-one goal for the Sahel was self-sufficiency in food production. Billions of dollars of aid poured in. But between 1975 and 1981, 35 percent of the aid went on shipping in food from abroad. Another third went to infrastructure, transport, telecommunications, health care and water supply. Only 4 percent of the aid was used to grow rain-fed food crops and only 1.5 percent on tree planting or soil and water conservation.

• The myth that we really know what is going on. The statistics on Africa cannot be trusted. One example is not atypical: According to the Nigerian government, the 1980 production of cassava was 6.7 metric million tons. The UN Food and Agricultural Organization reported that it was 9.2 million tons. The U.S. Department of Agriculture put it at 14.8 million tons. Such discrepancies mean that no one knows if there is great success or awful failure.

• The myth that we know what to do. The belief that scientific knowledge could dole out help if only there were the political will is not true. Little food crop research has been done on staples.

— This has been adapted from an editorial in the Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

## A Survivor of the Long March Reaches Washington

By Harrison E. Salisbury

SALISBURY, Connecticut — A year or so ago, the 76-year-old president of China, Li Xianmin, was said to be in poor health. "You and I are on the way out, but I think we are all happy to postpone our meeting with the Lord Yangwang — that is, God, as you call him."

Mr. Li, who arrives in Washington on Monday for a state visit, has postponed his meeting with Lord Yangwang with extraordinary success in a

the ferocious Moslem horsemen of the Ma family clan. They cut the plodding infantrymen of Li Xianmin's army to bits. On their fleet horses, the Ma troops could cover in one hour the distance it took Mr. Li's weary men a whole day to cover.

Under orders from the Red Army command, Mr. Li tried to lead his troops westward, hoping to escape to remote Xinjiang province, then under

Thirty-eight years ago this month, Li was down to his last 1,000 men.

career filled with peril. No one looking at his full, dignified figure would imagine that the silver-haired gentleman was once a hard-muscled survivor of 100 desperate battles. This has lent a stubborn frankness to his diplomacy in the era of that other tough survivor, Deng Xiaoping.

Stubbornness, frankness and toughness are traits not uncommon among those who, some 50 years ago, made the Long March that ultimately established Mao Zedong as leader of the Chinese Communist revolution in 1949. To survive that march required muscle, iron will and determination.

Of those on the march, only 5,000 to 6,000 made it to the finish line — no one more improbably than Li Xianmin. Every ancestral table, every law of averages, every common sense judgment would have predicted that he would have met the Lord Yangwang by 1936 or 1937. Nor were these the only odds that he would face in half a century of participation in Chinese politics.

Li Xianmin, born into a poor family in central Hubei province, joined the Red Army as a recruit and rose through the ranks to command the 30th Army of the Communist Fourth Front Army by 1936. In 1937 he was 29, an "elderly man" to the teen-agers who made up his command. He had already been fighting for a decade.

Mao and the remnants of the First Front Army, under his direct control, had by now reached the relative sanctuary of northern Shaanxi. In 1936 the Fourth Army was on its way to join Mao when Mr. Li's 30th Army was diverted onto what was euphemistically called "the western expedition." It proved the most disastrous in the history of the Red Army.

Worn out by years of hard fighting, Li Xianmin's forces were sent north across the Yellow River and encountered the deadly Nationalist cavalry,

the Soviet Union's friendly influence. But the attacks went on. Thirty-eight years ago this month, Li Xianmin was down to his last 1,000 men. He had lost almost all his officers. Ma troops captured one of Mr. Li's commanders, bound him to the muzzle of a cannon and blew him to bits.

Mr. Li dispersed his men in small bands. He had no maps. He calculated his route with a compass and by observing the stars. He knew they were somewhere beyond the end of China's Great Wall on the Gobi Desert approaches to Xinjiang.

One day Mr. Li and his battered band heard a plane. They prepared a last stand. To their surprise, the plane glided to a landing on the desert and a leather-jacketed figure stepped out — Chen Yun, a member of the Politburo, sent out to locate them. Mr. Li's life was saved. He joined Mao in northern Shaanxi on Jan. 1, 1938. It was months before all of his straggling men were collected.

Mr. Li was twice wounded in the Long March. He still carries a bullet in his leg. It used to bother him when the weather was damp. Now that he is advanced in years, it does not.

Fighting was not the only peril in his career. The Fourth Front Army was subject to a violent purge under the command of Zhang Guotao, one

of Mao's great rivals. Many officers lost their lives. Mr. Li escaped. Mao did not hold Mr. Li's service under his rival, Zhang Guotao, against him. Mr. Li rose steadily in the Communist regime after 1949, concentrating on economic affairs.

The Cultural Revolution brought death and imprisonment to many Long March heroes, but Mr. Li escaped the worst. He was protected by Zhou Enlai and sometimes by Mao himself. He was not asked, and he thus escaped some turbulent outbreaks. He did not have to join the vilification of Deng Xiaoping that erupted before Mao's death because he was himself sitting at home under what amounted to house arrest.

Looking back on his career, Mr. Li said to me, "I consider myself very lucky." He had escaped purges, bullets and political dangers. He lived to ascend under Deng Xiaoping to the presidency. In his mid-70s, he is being sent by Mr. Deng to represent China around the world, a mission that makes him the first Chinese president ever to touch American soil.

The writer is author of the forthcoming book "The Long March: The Untold Story." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Odds Have Changed

Regarding President Reagan's illness, I suggest that he give serious thought to resigning. Presumably he would not have run if it had been known that he had only around a 50-percent chance of completing his term; and if he had run, fewer would have voted for him. Now, five months into his term, he faces the incalculable stress that anyone must feel when confronted with such odds for survival. Perhaps in the days of Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt or even Eisenhower Americans could live with a president in problematic health, but today's world of instant communication makes huge demands on the leader of the free world.

STEPHEN V. GALLUP, Paris.

One Lesson of a Tragedy

Your story on the Perry brothers' rise and fall ("A Tragic, Puzzling End to Harlem Success Story," July 8) was especially poignant in its sense of loss for the various parties involved. As one whose immediate family has experienced a brutal American ghetto slaying, I could identify with the sad-

ful as technological developments may be, somewhere at some time a part fails — and so will the world.

H. RICHARD SONIS, Brookline, Massachusetts.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger writes in "Why SDI Will Help to Create a Safer World" (July 11) that the Strategic Defense Initiative "is aimed at exploring innovative ideas for effective, nonnuclear defenses against ballistic missiles." Professor Edward Teller, another SDI hawk, has told the West German daily Die Welt (July 1) that the SDI could involve nuclear explosions in space. Talk about looney tunes!

HELEGA VOSS, Nuremberg, West Germany.

One Lesson of a Tragedy

Your story on the Perry brothers' rise and fall ("A Tragic, Puzzling End to Harlem Success Story," July 8) was especially poignant in its sense of loss for the various parties involved. As one whose immediate family has experienced a brutal American ghetto slaying, I could identify with the sad-

family motives of all concerned. In recent years I have often swallowed hard over my Japanese coworkers' incredulity at the sight of U.S. urban decay and crime.

The Perry's transplant to affluence, although well-meaning, was too much too late against a curtain of too little for too long. Urban tension and increasing anger and fear are fostered by an outrageously impotent punitive system. Action for the reform of trial and sentencing systems would do far more than the best of isolated social programs. To mean well isn't enough.

Everyone in the Perry case worked for justice, each in his own way, and therein lies the tragedy.

RONA ABBOTT, Tokyo.

One Lesson of a Tragedy

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## That Bang Resounds To This Day

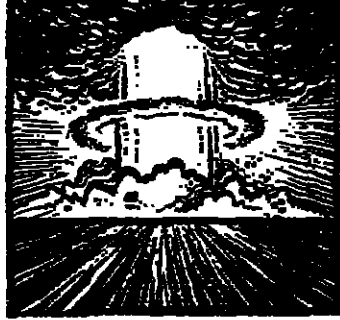
By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — Forty years ago, "in the New Mexico desert, early on a Monday morning, 16 July 1945, the sun could be judged to rise twice." The "false dawn" was Trinity, the first nuclear explosion, as recalled by Philip Morrison, a physicist who witnessed it.

Less than a month later, on Aug. 6 and 9, apparently with little insight into the terrible era of destructive possibility and international insecurity being opened, America exploded the first two atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But by Aug. 17, 1945, four physicists instrumental in Trinity — hence in Hiroshima and Nagasaki — were looking into the ominous future in a letter to Henry L. Stimson, the secretary of war.

Far more effective atomic weapons, against which there would be no practical defense, they wrote, would become available; and the development of such weapons "would appear to be a most natural element in any national policy of maintaining our military forces at great strength."

But A.H. Compton, Enrico Fermi, Ernest Lawrence and J. Robert Oppenheimer then added a present warning: "Nevertheless, we have grave doubts that this further development can contribute essentially or permanently to the prevention of war. We believe that the safety of this nation — as opposed to its ability to inflict damage on an enemy power — cannot be wholly or even primarily



Drawing by SACK.

in its scientific or technical prowess. It can be based only on making future war impossible."

That letter is sadly recalled by Philip Morrison, now of the faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a review for the Union of Concerned Scientists of the 40 years since Trinity. The history of those four decades, he writes, is one of illusory attempts "to find a way to make more usable the power of nuclear weapons" — a history also proving technology to be "a double agent." For "what looks like a neat engineering advantage while it is needed is all too soon seen as a worrying challenge, once it has joined up with the other side as well."

Thus, after the U.S. atomic monopoly was ended on Aug. 29, 1949, by the first Soviet test explosion, President Truman ordered development of the "hydrogen or super-bomb." And such a weapon was tested by the United States in November, 1952 — after rejection of a proposal by Avenarius Bush to stop short of testing and to try instead for an agreement to halt development as long as no other nation conducted an H-bomb test. But this second U.S. technological monopoly lasted no longer than the first: the Russians tested their own H-bomb in late 1955.

The story was reversed in 1957, when the Russians first fielded an intercontinental ballistic missile. The United States followed in 1958.

But overall U.S. technological superiority produced photo-reconnaissance satellites and submarine-launched missiles. In 1960, Moscow caught up in satellite technology in 1962 and tested submarine-launched missiles in 1964. The United States acquired solid-fueled ICBMs in 1962, the Russians four years later.

MIRVs — multiple warheads on a single missile — were conceived by U.S. planners to foil Soviet missile defenses by firing dozens as well as a real warhead. Missile defenses then were barred by the ABM treaty, and the Russians sought to bar MIRVs in SALT I. But America developed MIRVs anyway, to carry out decoys but more warheads per missile.

By 1975 Washington had deployed 550 Minutemen with three warheads apiece, and had MIRVed the Poseidon submarine-launched missile. As might have been expected, Moscow began MIRVing in 1977, and by 1980 Ronald Reagan was campaigning against the "window of vulnerability" through which he said MIRVed Soviet missiles could destroy U.S. land-based missiles. The Soviet commission he later appointed urged a return to single-warhead missiles.

So it has gone for 40 years, with every technological gain for either side being matched, sooner rather than later, by the other. And Mr. Morrison sees that grim history repeating itself — in cruise missiles, for example, which ultimately would threaten the United States across its long, vulnerable coastline; in improved guidance technology, which makes both sides' missiles more accurate; above all, in Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

This latest "technological fix," in Mr. Morrison's view, will not work as a defense, but it will probably produce an effective anti-satellite weapon. That will force the Russians, as always, to respond, and "provide an end to the long regime of great-power toleration of satellites," which would mean also an end to "arms control verification, and to the most effective means of early warning against nuclear attack."

The New York Times.



## London welcomes the American Bar Association



"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

### A Storehouse of Stores and History

by Moss Murray

London is a storehouse of some of the best known shops and stores in the world. Many of them are part of the city's history and have contributed a few sentences to the commercial story of the metropolis, while others have tried to swim against the tide of change and foundered.

Swan & Edgar, once a landmark at Piccadilly Circus, never quite came to terms with the mood of the post war world and finally sank in a sea of dissatisfaction.

In contrast, Fortnum & Mason's frock coated staff in the store's food hall have become not an anachronism, but a tradition that links the present with a past that is sadly gone. Through them, the age of courtesy, service, knowledge and attention is still with us.

There is history, too, in Regent Street, which is home for a company started even earlier than Fortnum's, in 1667. Although Hedges and Buder did not move to their

present site for another 150 years they are, probably, the oldest firm of wine merchants to have remained in continuous business for more than three centuries.

Another drinks company founded more than 150 years ago has also been keeping the British flag flying ever since. This is the firm started in London in 1830 by Charles Tanqueray to produce a gin of superior quality. Since then no one else has succeeded in producing a spirit to match it.



Mappin & Webb, Regent Street

forging the first link in a great silver chain of tradition that has prospered and grown throughout the world. Today Mappin & Webb have pride of place internationally - with the first of their overseas branches in Johannesburg opening in 1896 during the gold rush.

In the heart of Mayfair is another of London's great stores. Thomas Goode has been serving those who demand the finest since they began trading, first in Hanover Square in 1827, and since 1876 at their present galleries in South Audley Street. They have never sought to be the biggest, only the best.

Back in Regent Street there is, possibly, the most

famous toy shop in the world - Hamleys - which is an Aladdin's Cave of delights for boys - and girls - of all ages. It begins the moment you step through the front doors and see the vast model railway that circles almost the entire ground floor. The store has small home railways from as little as £10, or you can spend several thousand pounds buying a limited edition model

14 can walk into a store and find what they want. At Large, 84 Marylebone High Street, this is a speciality... and in fine fashions, too.

For bargains galore, head for Harvey Nichols in Knightsbridge, next to the tube station. All six floors are filled with gifts and goods that have been slashed in price, sometimes by as much as 75%.

On the ground floor, cashmere scarves for men and women which normally cost £37, are being sold during the present sale at £19.95. Mens shirts by Dior are reduced in price from £29.95 to £19.95 and Valentino designer suits currently cost £195 instead of £295.

Finally, there is Harrods, possibly the finest store in the world. Its saga began in 1849 when Henry Charles Harrod took over a small grocery shop in Brompton Road. Expansion was continuous. Even a fire on December 6, 1883, failed to stop the tradition of Harrods service.

The following day a letter was posted to its customers: "I greatly regret to inform you, that in consequence of the above premises being burnt down, your order will be delayed in execution a day or two..."

Now the bargains are here again. Their 1985 summer sale is on and continues until July 27. For sportsmen there is a Sam Sneed set of golf clubs reduced from £295 to £195, and for house proud men and women a Kaimure fine handknotted Persian carpet is priced down from £439 to £218.

There is, it seems, always something interesting going on in one of London's store houses.

### A Fashion Mix of Politics and Pop

by Anne Price

London's high street styles that clash with Establishment British fashion, have emerged once again as the ideas pot of the eighties.

During the last four or five years overseas buyers have begun crowding into London once more and filling designers' order books. The government has been out in front with Margaret Thatcher's message to the clothing industry to get up and win. And politics has helped designer of the year Katharine Hammett (T-shirt slogans like "Nuclear Free Zone" and "Education not missiles" have been splashed across the nation's chests) reach international status.

Analysing the dramatic change in fortune, reminiscent of the Swinging Sixties, it appears designers are split into two camps - Them and Us, the way radical new fashion always starts. Currently, the Street fashion of the young is ahead by several lengths and has penetrated some establishment strongholds.

This is a unisex movement, with men's wear equally affected. But many people still do not understand what Street fashion is all about.

Stalls at Kensington Market, Portobello Road and Camden Town fuelled the flame that was to burst into a fashion inferno. The eighties began to swing and youth seemed to be wearing fancy dress.

In Paris, Jean-Paul Gaultier was doing the same thing, in an up-market way. Young England loved his stuff and London's trendiest shopkeeper, Joseph in Sloane Street, bought it.

In the heart of Sloane Ranger country, Joseph's shop at 6 Sloane Street, SW1 has Betty Jackson, Jean Paul Gaultier, Katharine Hammett, Body Map, Richmond and

designer, is what mainstream fashion here is all about. Her on-going approach to today's fast changing market is seen in her current collection, when short little skirts slip above the knee beside totally different hem lengths. Muir's clothes can be seen at Lucienne Phillips, 89 Knightsbridge, SW1, where exceptional and special home-grown fashion is always in stock. Chic of Hampstead (another great stop to see British designer clothes). Harrods and Harvey Nichols also have Jean Muir.

Fashion is big news in London. Crazed with jodhpurs (in heavy tweed or silk brocade) and the romantic English riding look, a nutty mixture of early hippy and Dallas is going down well beside the modernised, imaginative classics that come from stars like Bruce Oldfield, Caroline Charles, Nigel Preston, Salmon & Greene, Jasper Conran and David and Elizabeth Emanuel.

#### The Kanga Collection

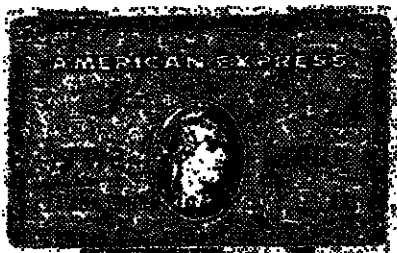
Lady Tapan welcomes The American Bar Association and invites them to join her at Kanga, 8 Beauchamp Place, Knightsbridge, to view her collection of washable, one size, uncrushable dresses, designed for the travelling Lady. 8 Beauchamp Place, London, SW13. 01-581 1185

### COLLECTOR'S ITEM



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Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1.

### Treatment while you wait

by Jill Graham, medical journalist

Last year the Swedish company, Medent opened 'Medical Express' the first UK 'Walk-in, No wait' clinic. This well equipped building is situated in the West End, off Oxford Street. The centre offers treatment for minor injuries and ailments. If your condition is serious you will be transferred to the nearest hospital or appropriate medical service.

The doctors are specialists who have consulting rooms in the nearby Harley Street area. They work on a sessional basis and Medical Express aims to have one surgeon and one physician on duty at all times. It is open between 8am and 8pm Monday-Friday and 8am to 6pm on Saturdays. A consultation costs £35 and X-rays, ECG and blood tests are extra.



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## 13 YEARS BEFORE THE BOSTON TEA PARTY...

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# London welcomes the American Bar Association



"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

## Where Femininity rules a Street

by Moss Murray

**B**eauchamp Place is a London street combining the sophistication of Chelsea, Knightsbridge and Belgravia with the modernity and *savoir faire* of the Sloane Rangers. It is a thoroughfare of boutiques, all occupying modest, one time Regency houses, brightly transformed below their iron railing balconies. As well as fashion salons there are other exclusive shops and half a dozen interesting restaurants.

As you turn the corner from Brompton Road, the first of the salons that catches your eye belongs to someone who is almost the empress of Britain's younger generation of internationally known fashion designers - Caroline Charles. Her boutique is as inviting to enter as her clothes are easy to wear.

Twice a year American store buyers descend upon Beauchamp Place to buy up most of her collection. You can see her latest designs at Worldly Things on Madison Avenue and also at Saks and Lord & Taylor in New York as well as at stores in Washington, Houston and L.A. Hertie, the German chain, can never buy enough of the Caroline Charles label. Visitors to London can see her collection at No. 9 with its perfection of cut and stitching, including a delightfully named Formula One dress with a startling black and white chequered front at around £200.

Cross the road to Panton at No 48 and you are in a different world. It may be raining outside, but inside this boutique the sun shines constantly through a rainbow of brightest prints for dresses, pants, shirts and tops, all designed exclusively by American born Panton - real name Bora - who was brought

up in San Francisco, married a Greek and now spends most of her time finding inspiration under the Mediterranean sun. Her strong floral colours remind you of a painting by Gauguin.

Close by the scene changes again. No 20 all is understated English chic and charm. Sarah Spencer designs and makes everything herself.



The Kanga Collection designed by Lady Tryon.

Whatever you buy here is exclusive and cannot be seen anywhere else. Her afternoon dresses would have had heads turning at Henley or Royal Ascot. There is an agelessness about her entire collection that suits 20 year olds as well as their mothers.

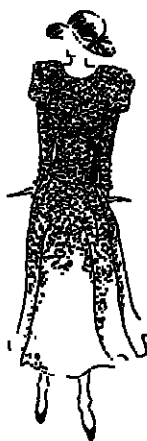
Fashion with a more inter-

national flavour via France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal and the US, can be found at Sava, 29 Beauchamp Place. Why Sava? That is the owner's name. Born in Yugoslavia with an American mother, selling cosmopolitan fashions comes naturally to this lady whose bubbling enthusiasm is infectious.

Her aim, she says, is to sell clothes that express the femininity of professional businesswomen who demand chic and neatness. Her Chanel style suits have the kind of dash that might help win orders during the day while

earning the wearer admiring glances at night.

The most feminine of dresses are found at the Kanga collection at No. 8.



Delicate black lace 1/2 length dress from Sarah Spencer.

Lady Dale Tryon, whose boutique it is, has such a natural and relaxed personality that you are, inevitably, surprised to learn she is a member of one of England's oldest and grandest families. She called her shop Kanga because it was the nickname given to her by Prince Charles. It has proved a lucky, as well as royal, charm.

What makes her cotton and polyester dresses special for the woman who travels is that they are washable, will drip dry and are quite uncrushable. And they come in only one size that fits everyone thanks to some clever cutting and belting at the waist.

Sylvia, at No. 25 has a selection of gifts for those who have everything or for those who don't. Joke spiders, hedgehog hand puppets, as well as affordable, wearable jewellery.

A quite different place for

Exclusive French beauty products and fragrances are in abundance in the aptly named Dans un Jardin, No. 29. Especially tempting is a delicious range of passion fruit scents available in generous 250 ml sizes for only £5, with body lotion to match at the same price. Rigaud scented candles are at a special price for all those attending the American Bar Association conference.

Not far from Beauchamp Place at 55 Brompton Road visitors can see some of the world's finest jewels and jewellery at Graff. A few days ago Laurence Graff made one of the biggest jewellery sales of this, or any, year. He has sold what he calls "the most magnificent gem of all, The Imperial Blue, the world's largest flawless fancy blue diamond, a dazzling 39.21 carat blue pearshape". He did not disclose the price, but it is understood it was only slightly below \$10 million.

For those with slightly smaller bank accounts, Graff has a boutique collection of diamond and gold jewellery as well as a display of copies of

Sullivan & Cromwell. However, they do specialise in private houses and apartments whose owners can choose from a vast range of exclusive fabrics and wallpapers as well as antique chests of drawers, rare paintings or simple silk embroidered cushions.

No walk through London's most famous shopping streets would be complete without taking in Bond Street. The windows here provide magical moments to stay in the memory, and none are more inviting than those at Van Cleef & Arpels where a special collection of unique and boutique jewellery has been flown from Paris for showing to men and

women attending the American Bar Association conference. It is on show until July 25.



Beaded glamour from Zandra Rhodes's new collection.

## Making Merry with Malts

Single malt whisky is experiencing a renaissance, not in competition with its blended cousins, but as an after dinner liqueur. When production of Johnnie Walker's 12 year old pure Highland malt whisky 'Cardhu' began is uncertain, but it was certainly before 1820. Since the introduction of the new Cardhu bottle in 1983, this single malt has seen sales increase by 228 per cent.

Further increases are expected following the introduction at international duty free outlets of a centenary pack containing a Cardhu bottle and two Cardhu crystal cut glasses, as well as a 'taste of Speyside and Scotland' hamper produced in co-operation with Baxters of Speyside.

As part of this year's centenary celebrations of the opening of the 'new' distillery a portrait of the distillery has been commissioned from the Scottish artist John Glover. Just 500 are being signed for distribution to the company's 200 world markets.

Says managing director of John Walker, David Connell, "our malts will not compete with our other blends, but establish a separate market of their own."



Jackets and sweaters for men and women in finest wool and cashmere from D.L. Lord in London's Burlington Arcade.

presents is Break of Day at 10 Beauchamp Place, named after a novel by Colette. You can buy a tiny silver scent funnel for less than £10, or colourful silk hangings, made and designed in Provence, for £145. There are exquisite decorated boxes in carved Welsh marble for as little as £3, or a horse's head in moulded glass from Daum of France at £1,500. The assorted gifts displayed in the two ground floor salons invite you to browse and make your selection unhurriedly, without distraction.

some other 'beautiful' gems including The Grand Coeur d'Afrique, the world's largest flawless heartshape diamond of 70.03 carat.

Turn the corner from Brompton Road to Sloane Street and head for No. 165 and the showrooms of design consultants Charles Hammond. Here the furniture and furnishings are a delight to the eye. But this is to be expected from an establishment which has been responsible for the redecoration at Dukes Hotel as well as the London headquarters of the Standard Chartered Bank in the City, plus the UK offices of the New York law firm of

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## Pay-As-You-Use Offices

**W**orld-Wide Business Centres founded by an  
Englishman, Alan L. Bain, now has luxurious  
suites of offices available in London to  
international businessmen at 110-111 Strand, close to the  
Savoy Hotel. With office rents soaring throughout the world  
and staff salaries rising to sometimes astronomical levels, many  
businessmen - including some of the largest corporations - are  
discovering that it makes economic sense to move into fully  
furnished, serviced and equipped suites of offices at business  
centres.

At the Strand offices of World-Wide (01-836 8918) their  
Full Facility Plan costs between £675 and £1,250 a month.  
The charge includes an equipped and furnished office,  
full-time receptionist, mail and telex services, 24 hour access,  
all cleaning and maintenance, phones, plus use of a typing  
pool and photocopying on a pay-as-you-use basis.

The company gives businessmen their own exclusive phone  
number, plus a shared switchboard and a receptionist who  
will receive visitors and accept packages when the client is not  
there. Cost? £450 a quarter. Alternatively, for £85 a quarter,  
pre-paid, the organisation will forward company mail and  
provide a listing at the building's entrance. Office suites in  
the Strand can be rented for less than £15 an hour.

A survey by Maureen Lefort, manager of World-Wide's  
London business centre reveals that an office in central  
London with reception area, meeting room and kitchen  
requires a minimum of 500 sq feet of usable space and can  
cost more than £10,000 plus a landlord's demand for a 3 year  
agreement. Charges, she says, for a well furnished office at a  
business centre in the heart of the capital need not cost much  
more than half this sum with equally significant salary  
savings.

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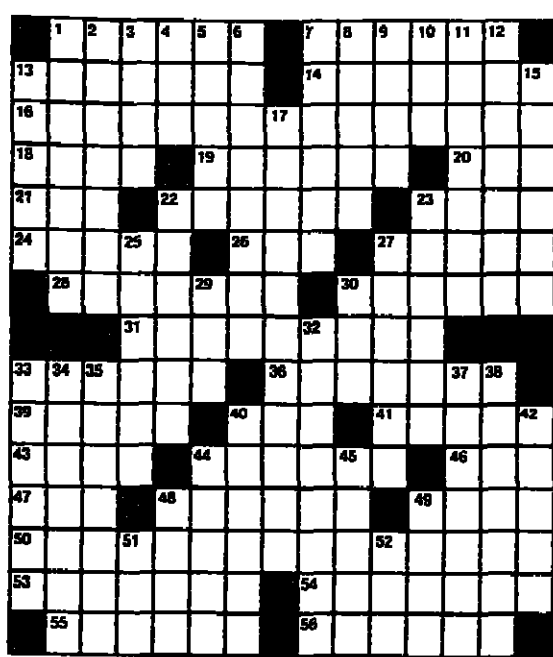
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2	10%	1421	10%	1420	10%	1419	10%	1418	10%	1417	10%	1416	10%	1415	10%	1414	10%	1413	10%	1412	10%	1411	10%	1410	10%	1409	10%	1408	10%	1407	10%	1406	10%	1405	10%	1404	10%	1403	10%	1402	10%	1401	10%	1400	10%	1399	10%	1398	10%	1397	10%	1396	10%	1395	10%	1394	10%	1393	10%	1392	10%	1391	10%	1390	10%	1389	10%	1388	10%	1387	10%	1386	10%	1385	10%	1384	10%	1383	10%	1382	10%	1381	10%	1380	10%	1379	10%	1378	10%	1377	10%	1376	10%	1375	10%	1374	10%	1373	10%	1372	10%	1371	10%	1370	10%	1369	10%	1368	10%	1367	10%	1366	10%	1365	10%	1364	10%	1363	10%	1362	10%	1361	10%	1360	10%	1359	10%	1358	10%	1357	10%	1356	10%	1355	10%	1354	10%	1353	10%	1352	10%	1351	10%	1350	10%	1349	10%	1348	10%	1347	10%	1346	10%	1345	10%	1344	10%	1343	10%	1342	10%	1341	10%	1340	10%	1339	10%	1338	10%	1337	10%	1336	10%	1335	10%	1334	10%	1333	10%	1332	10%	1331	10%	1330	10%	1329	10%	1328	10%	1327	10%	1326	10%	1325	10%	1324	10%	1323	10%	1322	10%	1321	10%	1320	10%	1319	10%	1318	10%	1317	10%	1316	10%	1315	10%	1314	10%	1313	10%	1312	10%	1311	10%	1310	10%	1309	10%	1308	10%	1307	10%	1306	10%	1305	10%	1304	10%	1303	10%	1302	10%	1301	10%	1300	10%	1299	10%	1298	10%	1297	10%	1296	10%	1295	10%	1294	10%	1293	10%	1292	10%	1291	10%	1290	10%	1289	10%	1288	10%	1287	10%	1286	10%	1285	10%	1284	10%	1283	10%	1282	10%	1281	10%	1280	10%	1279	10%	1278	10%	1277	10%	1276	10%	1275	10%	1274	10%	1273	10%	1272	10%	1271	10%	1270	10%	1269	10%	1268	10%	1267	10%	1266	10%	1265	10%	1264	10%	1263	10%	1262	10%	1261	10%	1260	10%	1259	10%	1258	10%	1257	10%	1256	10%	1255	10%	1254	10%	1253	10%	1252	10%	1251	10%	1250	10%	1249	10%	1248	10%	1247	10%	1246	10%	1245	10%	1244	10%	1243	10%	1242	10%	1241	10%	1240	10%	1239	10%	1238	10%	1237	10%	1236	10%	1235	10%	1234	10%	1233	10%	1232	10%	1231	10%	1230	10%	1229	10%	1228	10%	1227	10%	1226	10%	1225	10%	1224	10%	1223	10%	1222	10%	1221	10%	1220	10%	1219	10%	1218	10%	1217	10%	1216	10%	1215	10%	1214	10%	1213	10%	1212	10%	1211	10%	1210	10%	1209	10%	1208	10%	1207	10%	1206	10%	1205	10%	120
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**ACROSS**

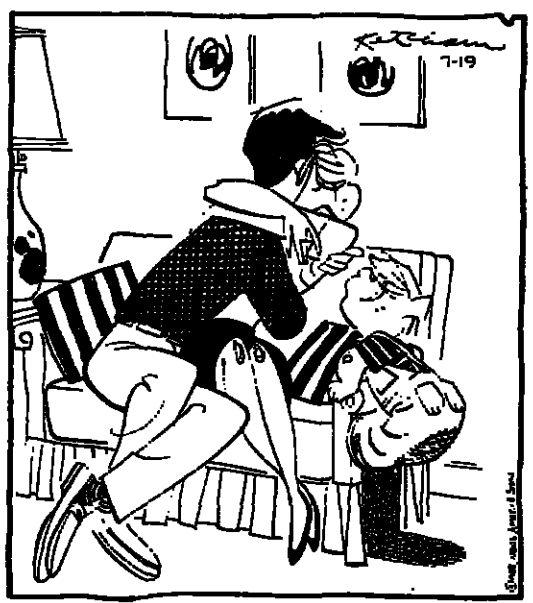
1 Longboats  
7 Hastens  
13 Barren  
14 Surpass on the track  
16 A Western  
18 Gas: Comb. form  
19 Get — (become accustomed)  
20 Malaprop was one  
21 Certain nouns: Abbr.  
22 Franklin and others  
23 Cabbagelike plant  
24 Defunct alliance  
26 Rorem or Buntline group  
27 Quiz-show  
28 Pre-eminent  
30 Guinness Book entries  
31 A condiment  
33 Builders  
36 Fail to take care of  
39 Greek contests  
40 Fed. agency  
41 Resinous wood

**DOWN**

1 Family of Addison's colleague  
2 Surveys lasciviously  
3 Church publication  
4 Lute (It's raining): Fr.  
5 Like some employment group  
7 Did a lawn job  
8 Links strokes  
9 Combining form in chemistry  
10 Stray  
11 Evil spirits  
12 Red-faced  
13 Cookies  
15 De Soto contemporaries  
17 Eternal  
22 Gannets  
23 Monopoly  
25 Siouxan people  
27 Column  
29 — and (remnant)  
32 Trade routes  
33 Finnish money  
34 Can  
35 Like the porter in "Macbeth"

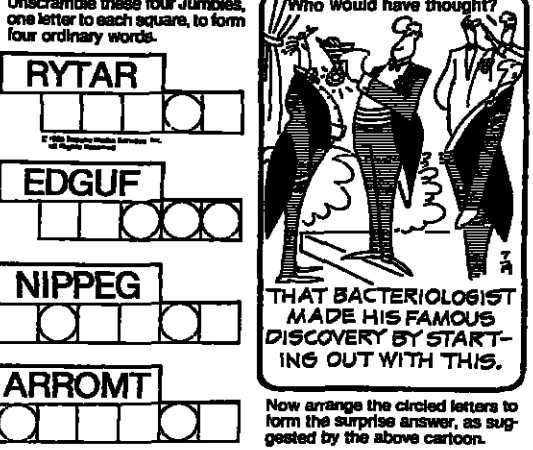
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## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: THE OF AN

Yesterday's Jumble: BRAVE PAPER HAWK FATHOM

Answer: What his wife's name turned out to be — A "MOTHER-IN-LAW"

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	64	54	Beijing	78	68
Amsterdam	64	54	Bombay	84	74
Athens	64	54	Hong Kong	84	74
Berlin	64	54	Kobe	84	74
Bombay	84	74	London	64	54
Buenos Aires	74	64	Manila	84	74
Calcutta	84	74	San Francisco	64	54
Cairo	74	64	Singapore	84	74
Cardenas	74	64	Tokyo	84	74
Chengdu	74	64			
Colon	74	64			
Copenhagen	64	54			
Cuba	74	64			
Dallas	74	64			
Darmstadt	64	54			
Delhi	84	74			
Detroit	64	54			
Frankfurt	64	54			
Geneva	64	54			
Hankow	84	74			
Hong Kong	84	74			
Kobe	84	74			
London	64	54			
Los Angeles	74	64			
Lyons	64	54			
Madrid	64	54			
Manila	84	74			
Moscow	64	54			
Mumbai	84	74			
Nairobi	74	64			
Paris	64	54			
Perth	74	64			
Port of Spain	74	64			
Rangoon	84	74			
San Francisco	64	54			
Singapore	84	74			
Tokyo	84	74			
Yokohama	84	74			

## MIDDLE EAST

ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Beijing	78	68
Bombay	84	74
Hong Kong	84	74
Kobe	84	74
London	64	54
Manila	84	74
San Francisco	64	54
Singapore	84	74
Tokyo	84	74
Yokohama	84	74

## OCEANIA

ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Beijing	78	68
Bombay	84	74
Hong Kong	84	74
Kobe	84	74
London	64	54
Manila	84	74
San Francisco	64	54
Singapore	84	74
Tokyo	84	74
Yokohama	84	74

## FRIDAY'S FORECAST

Channel: Moderate, 10-15; Partly Cloudy, 15-20; Partly Cloudy, 20-25; Partly Cloudy, 25-30; Partly Cloudy, 30-35; Partly Cloudy, 35-40; Partly Cloudy, 40-45; Partly Cloudy, 45-50; Partly Cloudy, 50-55; Partly Cloudy, 55-60; Partly Cloudy, 60-65; Partly Cloudy, 65-70; Partly Cloudy, 70-75; Partly Cloudy, 75-80; Partly Cloudy, 80-85; Partly Cloudy, 85-90; Partly Cloudy, 90-95; Partly Cloudy, 95-100; Partly Cloudy, 100-105; Partly Cloudy, 105-110; Partly Cloudy, 110-115; Partly Cloudy, 115-120; Partly Cloudy, 120-125; Partly Cloudy, 125-130; Partly Cloudy, 130-135; Partly Cloudy, 135-140; Partly Cloudy, 140-145; Partly Cloudy, 145-150; Partly Cloudy, 150-155; Partly Cloudy, 155-160; Partly Cloudy, 160-165; Partly Cloudy, 165-170; Partly Cloudy, 170-175; Partly Cloudy, 175-180; Partly Cloudy, 180-185; Partly Cloudy, 185-190; Partly Cloudy, 190-195; Partly Cloudy, 195-200; Partly Cloudy, 200-205; Partly Cloudy, 205-210; Partly Cloudy, 210-215; Partly Cloudy, 215-220; Partly Cloudy, 220-225; Partly Cloudy, 225-230; Partly Cloudy, 230-235; Partly Cloudy, 235-240; Partly Cloudy, 240-245; Partly Cloudy, 245-250; Partly Cloudy, 250-255; Partly Cloudy, 255-260; Partly Cloudy, 260-265; Partly Cloudy, 265-270; Partly Cloudy, 270-275; Partly Cloudy, 275-280; Partly Cloudy, 280-285; Partly Cloudy, 285-290; Partly Cloudy, 290-295; Partly Cloudy, 295-300; Partly Cloudy, 300-305; Partly Cloudy, 305-310; Partly Cloudy, 310-315; Partly Cloudy, 315-320; Partly Cloudy, 320-325; Partly Cloudy, 325-330; Partly Cloudy, 330-335; Partly Cloudy, 335-340; Partly Cloudy, 340-345; Partly Cloudy, 345-350; Partly Cloudy, 350-355; Partly Cloudy, 355-360; Partly Cloudy, 360-365; Partly Cloudy, 365-370; Partly Cloudy, 370-375; Partly Cloudy, 375-380; Partly Cloudy, 380-385; Partly Cloudy, 385-390; Partly Cloudy, 390-395; Partly Cloudy, 395-400; Partly Cloudy, 400-405; Partly Cloudy, 405-410; Partly Cloudy, 410-415; Partly Cloudy, 415-420; Partly Cloudy, 420-425; Partly Cloudy, 425-430; Partly Cloudy, 430-435; Partly Cloudy, 435-440; Partly Cloudy, 440-445; Partly Cloudy, 445-450; Partly Cloudy, 450-455; Partly Cloudy, 455-460; Partly Cloudy, 460-465; Partly Cloudy, 465-470; Partly Cloudy, 470-475; Partly Cloudy, 475-480; Partly Cloudy, 480-485; Partly Cloudy, 485-490; Partly Cloudy, 490-495; Partly Cloudy, 495-500; Partly Cloudy, 500-505; Partly Cloudy, 505-510; Partly Cloudy, 510-515; Partly Cloudy, 515-520; Partly Cloudy, 520-525; Partly Cloudy, 525-530; Partly Cloudy, 530-535; Partly Cloudy, 535-540; Partly Cloudy, 540-545; Partly Cloudy, 545-550; Partly Cloudy, 550-555; Partly Cloudy, 555-560; Partly Cloudy, 560-565; Partly Cloudy, 565-570; Partly Cloudy, 570-575; Partly Cloudy, 575-580; Partly Cloudy, 580-585; Partly Cloudy, 585-590; Partly Cloudy, 590-595; Partly Cloudy, 595-600; Partly Cloudy, 600-605; Partly Cloudy, 605-610; Partly Cloudy, 610-615; Partly Cloudy, 615-620; Partly Cloudy, 620-625; Partly Cloudy, 625-630; Partly Cloudy, 630-635; Partly Cloudy, 635-640; Partly Cloudy, 640-645; 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## SPORTS

Brazil's Cruz Has Sped Far,  
From Slum to Track's SummitBy Sam McManis  
Los Angeles Times Service

EUGENE, Oregon — Joaquim Cruz's long, sinewy body, which carried him out of a Brazilian slum and to a gold medal in the Olympic 800-meter race last summer, was being pounded and manipulated by a therapist. The therapist, Richard Steiner, was a former Olympic coach and a man who could potentially dominate the middle distances for years.

The daily condition of Joaquim Cruz's legs is vital to his success. Every precaution is taken. His long, powerful stride, which belies the speed and strength of the 800-meter runner, was being worked on by a therapist. The therapist, Richard Steiner, was a former Olympic coach and a man who could potentially dominate the middle distances for years.

On July 10, in his first European race of 1985, he won the 800-meter race at an international track and field meet in Lausanne, Switzerland, beating West German Peter Brann by 37 hundredths of a second. He ran a time of 1 minute 45.41 seconds. That was not close to the world record held since 1981 by Sebastian Coe of Great Britain, but at just 22 and three years removed from his native Brazil, Cruz already has accomplished more than many world-class runners have in their careers.

In the last year, his progress has been startling. In the spring of 1984, he won both the 800- and 1,500-meter races at the NCAA meet. Then, in the Olympics, he won the 800-meter race. He is the best 800-meter field in the world.

His domination continued on the European circuit. He won the 800-meter race at the European Cup in Cologne, Germany, in June. That time was just .04 of a second off the world record.

It was after his amazing string of victories in Europe that he was named to the U.S. Olympic team. He was named to the U.S. Olympic team. He was named to the U.S. Olympic team.

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Two months later, in Rio de Janeiro, he ran a 1:44.3 in the 800, setting a world junior record.

"It took a long time to get to that point," de Oliveira said. "But once Joaquim got there, we knew it was time to move on."

The move they had in mind was to the United States. Where in the United States, they were not sure. But Brazilian middle-distance runner Agberto Guimarães was attending Brigham Young University and arranged to have Cruz admitted to the school. De Oliveira said his belongings and moved his wife and three children to Provo, Utah, to be with Cruz.

Cruz's first few months in the United States were disastrous. It was not just the snow, which he had never seen before, and the culture shock. A tendon problem in his right heel had bothered him earlier that year and had followed him to the United States.

So, when it was suggested that an orthopedic surgeon, Stan James of Eugene, Oregon, examine the heel, Cruz and de Oliveira also examined Eugene. They liked the area, which is considered a runner's haven. Continuous rain was better than continuous snow, Cruz thought.

Another factor, which has been played down, was that de Oliveira later would be offered sponsorship by Nike to coach Cruz and other athletes. Nike is based in Oregon. Even after moving there, Cruz still was bothered by the foot, so he underwent surgery in Houston that summer.

"The recovery was very tough on me and Luiz," Cruz said. "Luiz got a lot of criticism back home. When we left the country, a lot of people were saying that I wouldn't be able to run good times anymore if I came to the U.S. and that I'd get hurt. It looked like they were right."

"On one side, it was very bad because I wanted to prove I could run but I couldn't. But on the other side, it gave me time to rest my body. It gave me time to study and learn the language."

It took many hours of studying for Cruz to speak, read and write English. He failed the University of Oregon's admission test three times before passing.

Eventually, the doubts about recovering from the heel injury began passing. With the aid of a special, built-up shoe, Cruz was able to start training again. It was slow and arduous, but it lifted his spirits.

Then he was able to compete for the University of Oregon. In 1983, he won the NCAA 800 with a time of 1:44.91, which was surprising to de Oliveira because Cruz's training was not geared to the NCAA meet.

By the summer of 1983, at 20, Cruz was considered a world-class 800-meter runner but by no means a favorite. At the World Championships in Helsinki, he finished third in a race he said he should have won. Accustomed to taking the lead, he went out too fast and faded in the stretch.

"I was surprised," Cruz said. "I thought I was going to win. A day before the race, I pictured myself winning 100 times. And I pictured myself running in front. I never gave myself a chance to picture me losing. But I wasn't prepared for that hard of a pace. I learned to be more flexible."

Maybe that loss was the best thing, because he came back last year with an insatiable desire to win. He easily won both the NCAA 800 and the 1,500 that spring, then started pointing toward the Olympics.

The 800 field, featuring Coe, Overt and Earl Jones and Johnny Gray of the United States, was considered the deepest and strongest of any track event at the Games held in Los Angeles. After breezing to fast times — too fast for his own good, some thought — in the preliminary heats, Cruz had the competition worried.

Said Coe on the eve of the race: "He's either in supreme physical condition or foolhardy."

Cruz answered that question as the late afternoon heat beat down on the track on Aug. 6.

For the first 400 meters, Cruz followed the pace of Kenya's Edwin Koech, his long, fluid stride never wavering. As the runners reached the stretch, Cruz seemingly did not change stride, yet he pulled away from the field.

When he hit the tape, Cruz was five meters ahead of Coe and Jones. Grabbing a Brazilian flag from a spectator, Cruz proudly waved it on his victory lap. He had become the first Brazilian runner to win a gold medal.

## SCOREBOARD

## Cycling

## Tour de France

1. Bernard Hinault, France, 101 hours, 13 minutes, 29 seconds  
2. Greg LeMond, U.S., at 2:13 behind leader  
3. Sean Kelly, Ireland, at 5:38  
4. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 7:16  
5. Pedro Delgado, Spain, at 8:24  
6. Luis Herrera, Colombia, at 8:28  
7. Fabio Parra, Colombia, at 10:39  
8. Eduardo Chozas, Spain, at 11:03  
9. Niki Kautmann, Switzerland, at 12:22  
10. Joop Zoetemelk, Netherlands, at 12:24  
11. Robert Millar, Britain, at 12:34  
12. Peter Willems, Netherlands, at 12:35  
13. Philippe Laheurte, France, at 12:37  
14. Jean-Philippe Van den Broeck, Belgium, at 12:37  
15. Giovanni Favatta, Italy, at 12:37

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3. Sean Kelly, Ireland, at 5:38  
4. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 7:16  
5. Pedro Delgado, Spain, at 8:24  
6. Luis Herrera, Colombia, at 8:28  
7. Fabio Parra, Colombia, at 10:39  
8. Eduardo Chozas, Spain, at 11:03  
9. Niki Kautmann, Switzerland, at 12:22  
10. Joop Zoetemelk, Netherlands, at 12:24  
11. Robert Millar, Britain, at 12:34  
12. Peter Willems, Netherlands, at 12:35  
13. Philippe Laheurte, France, at 12:37  
14. Jean-Philippe Van den Broeck, Belgium, at 12:37  
15. Giovanni Favatta, Italy, at 12:37

## Golf

## British Open

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3. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 7:16  
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Eduardo Romero of Argentina found himself very trapped near the fourth green at the Royal St. George's Golf Club. He shot 74 for the opening round of the British Open.

'Other' O'Connor  
Breaks British Open  
Records With a 64By Martin Lader  
United Press International

SANDWICH, England — One of the great names of Irish golf returned to the British Open on Thursday, like a ghost looking to put to rest a mission started 30 years ago.

Starting in the mid-1950s, Christy O'Connor Sr. won almost 60 tournaments, but never the open. Seven times he finished among the top six, placing second in 1965 and third in 1961 but never achieving the elusive prize.

"Himself," the nickname by which he is known in Ireland, is 60 now and never will add the British Open to his collection of trophies. But the name Christy O'Connor was very much in evidence during the first round at Royal St. George's Golf Club.

Christy O'Connor Jr., named for his uncle and a journeyman player in 16 years as a pro, went on a binge of the likes of his storied uncle never knew. Starting on the fourth hole, he carded seven successive birdies to set a British Open record. He got 10 birdies for the round, believed to be another mark.

During the run of seven birdies, O'Connor sank one putt of 25 feet (7.6 meters), two from 20 feet, two from 12 feet and one of 10 feet. Later in the round he made birdie putts of 15 and 20 feet.

He finished with a 6-under-par 64, tying an open record set by Craig Stadler two years ago for low opening round. The championship record of 63 is shared by Mark Hayes (1977) and Isao Aoki (1980).

Five men were tied for second at 68: David Graham of the United States, Tony Johnstone of Zimbabwe and Sandy Lyle, Philip Parkin and Robert Lee, all of Britain.

But while O'Connor was enjoying his finest hour, more famous golfers were thrashing through knee-deep rough and wet dunes. Nick Faldo hit a tee shot out of bounds at 14 and carded 77. Seve Ballesteros of Spain, the defending champion, bogeyed five of six holes during the worst of a heavy rain and shot 75. Bernhard Langer of West Germany and Tom Watson shot 72, Lee Trevino 73.

O'Connor's 64 also broke by one shot the course record set in 1934 by Henry Cotton, when he won the first of his three open crowns.

Cotton, now 78, afterward congratulated O'Connor, 36, asking, "Did you play all 18?" Cotton said, "The boy is very gentle. Whether he has enough viciousness to win the open I don't know. I told him, 'I hope this helps you.'"

O'Connor, whose hair is mostly white, with patches of gray, said he lacks the intensity and toughness that characterized his uncle, with whom he has always been close.

"He was more positive, with nerves of steel," he said. "He'd give the impression of being relaxed. But he was always very intense. He often told me he played with blinkers — he saw nobody and heard nobody. When the round was over, then he was nice to everyone."

"I'm a different golfer than my uncle, different swing, different outlook."

Growing up in Galway, where the golf course runs through the middle of the village, O'Connor and his three brothers were proud of their uncle. But there were problems attempting to follow those hallowed footsteps.

"At first it was difficult to live with the name, with everyone expecting me to play as well," O'Connor said. "After a while, people recognized I wasn't as good, and I was quite happy about that."

## Those Lords of Baseball Must Be Crazy

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first response is: They cannot do this to us.

Major league baseball's owners and the players' union could not be professionally stupid enough to force another midseason strike the way they did in 1981, when they got off lucky. Fans and the press bought the gimmick of the interdivisional playoffs, they accepted the distorted statistics from that season, and then baseball stepped in good fortune with a World Series that matched the two biggest television markets in North America, New York and Los Angeles.

Now they want to try again. The two sides are playing brinkmanship with an Aug. 6 strike deadline, using the cynical explanation that there will be plenty of time to settle a strike and get back to work in time for the playoffs. What play-off? What World Series?

That is the first response. The second response is: We are all being used, made to jump around like greyhounds chasing a scented mechanical rabbit. As soon as the owners and the players' Frick-and-Fracks themselves into a strike deadline, the fans and the press tack their tails between their legs.

In any other business, a strike deadline three weeks away would elicit yawns. But this is the national pastime, with all the emotional weight of history, with all that time on television and radio, with all that space in the newspapers. And both sides know they can score points with the public by raising the specter of no baseball in the dog days of summer.

Even the commissioner is doing it. Peter Ueberroth was quoted the other day as saying he thinks a strike is likely, and the sooner the better. He did urge owners to open their books, and he did suggest that a strike would be a failure on both sides, but he also can hardly afford the Cheshire-cat facade we saw from Bowie Kuhn in 1981. All of a sudden, the commissioner was not the commissioner any more, but merely an anguished fan like the rest of us.

This year's labor crisis is not all that complicated. There is no philosophical, legal difference between the sides, as in the bad old days when players were kept in bondage by their clubs until traded, sold or released. The issue this time around? Money. Not freedom. Not the reserve clause. Not free agency. Just money, money, money.

This strike would be over the share of money the owners pay the players' pension plan from the television network contract. The owners have traditionally paid one-third, which now amounts to \$15.5 million. But the television contract is so big now that one-third would amount to \$60 million.

The owners do not want to formalize the one-third figure. But, given the contemporary players' benign neglect of old-timers' pensions, it is hard to get worked up over their struggle for one-third of the pie.

To date, no baseball owner has failed to meet a payroll. The poor and the inept clubs throw around huge salaries with the same abandon as the rich and successful clubs. The owners all look like men who continue to dine comfortably at the trough, and the players, who average \$350,000 per year, must avoid looking like hogs themselves.

The third response is: A plague on both their houses. We can get along without it. Sure we can — and both sides know it, don't they?

Owners' Meeting Canceled

Ueberroth said Wednesday he has canceled the owners' summer meetings next month in Anaheim, California, so they can concentrate on resolving the impasse. The Washington Post reported.

Negotiations were to resume bargaining Thursday for the first time since the union set the strike date. Expansion was considered to be a major topic at the owners' meetings, set for Aug. 14-15. A spokeswoman for the commissioner's office said there are no plans to reschedule the meetings.

"Now that there's a date, we hope it will have some effect" on the stalled negotiations, a union spokesman, Mark Belanger, was quoted as saying Wednesday.

Belanger, according to The Associated Press, said that in 1981, "things were different. That strike was planned" by the owners. "They had strike insurance. Their losses were covered. They were trying to bust us. Now, they don't have any strike insurance."

He acknowledged that public sentiment is strongly against another strike. "We're concerned about the public," Belanger said, "but we can't go about this thing trying to take care of the public. We have to take care of the issues."

Vanderaerden Wins Stage  
As Tour Nears Its Finish

United Press International

BORDEAUX — Eric Vanderaerden of Belgium reminded everyone Thursday just how good a sprinter he can be, edging out Sean Kelly of Ireland in the final seconds to triumph in the 19th stage of the Tour de France bicycle road race.

Bernard Hinault of France continued to appear well on the way to a fifth Tour de France victory that would tie the record. The veteran Breton donned the overall leader's yellow jersey for the 12th day in a row after staying with the pack and losing no time in the overall standings.

Vanderaerden pedaled through the 203 kilometers (126 miles) from Pau to Bordeaux in 5 hours 42 minutes and 13 seconds. But it was only in the final sprint that Vanderaerden came on strong and overtook Kelly and Francis Castaing of France at the finish line.

Joost Liekens and Benny Van Brabant, both of Belgium, took fourth and fifth places in the 23-man pack behind Vanderaerden.

Through the hot, muggy afternoon, teammates Kelly and Castaing set a quick pace with which the rest of the riders kept up. Thirty kilometers before Bordeaux, the two leaders split off and appeared ready to make it a two-man dash to victory until Vanderaerden closed on them and pushed ahead at the finish line.

Vanderaerden has been a force on the Tour de France ever since he came in second to Hinault in the June 28 prologue against the clock. He wore the yellow jersey for the first three days, and won the 13th stage individual time trial, contested last week.

Three days remain in the 4,000-kilometer race around France, which ends up in Paris on Sunday. Friday, the 20th stage picks up in the morning with a 225-kilometer course from Montpon-Ménestrol to Limoges.

For Sunday's finale, the racers will approach Paris from Orleans and proceed along the Seine, cross the river on the Pont de la Concorde and make six laps on avenue des Champs-Elysees with a sprint to the finish.

They are expected to reach the city about 1:30 P.M.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Cram Will Not Race Coe

LONDON (UPI) — Steve Cram, the new world record holder at 1,500 meters, said Thursday he had decided not to compete against double Olympic champion Sebastian Coe in that event at a Grand Prix track meet in London on Friday night.

Cram, who set the mark of 3 minutes 29.67 seconds in Nice on Tuesday, said, "My troublesome calf still aches up slightly today and that, plus a combination of lack of sleep, the travel and general excitement, has taken its toll."



